

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, variable with rain. Tuesday, clearing. LONDON: Monday, cloudy showers. Tuesday, 11-18 (53-64). Wednesday, variable. CHAMBERS: Monday, showers. Tuesday, sunny. Wednesday, 20-34 (68-93). NEW YORK: Monday, showers. Tuesday, 21-31 (70-88).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

No. 29,700



Pope Paul at summer residence, Castel Gandolfo, on July 16.

Pope Dies at Castel Gandolfo After Heart Attack at Age 80

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI died today after a heart attack at his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo, the Vatican announced.

The pontiff would have been 81 next month.

"With profound anguish and emotion we are informed that the pope died at 9:40 tonight, Sunday, Aug. 6," said a sobbing Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore.

The pope's death came several hours after he suffered a heart attack in his sickbed while listening to a late afternoon Mass at the papal summer palace, in the Alban Hills 15 miles southeast of Rome.

His death came six days after he told a congregation at Marino near Castel Gandolfo that death was approaching.

Present at the moment of death, Vatican sources said, were the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Jean Villot; the assistant secretary

of state, Giuseppe Caprio; the pope's personal secretary, the Rev. Pasquale Macchi; an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas McGhee, and the pope's personal physician, Dr. Mario Fontana and Dr. Renato Buzzanelli.

Bells Pealing

About 300 persons were in the square of the hilltop town when the announcement of the pope's death came at 10 p.m.

At that instant, all lights in the town went out and within seconds, bells in all of its churches began pealing. The people in the square knelt and crossed themselves.

After the pope is buried, the college of cardinals will meet in secret to choose his successor. Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, archbishop of Florence, is widely regarded as a potential successor.

After the heart attack, the pope immediately received the last rites. Oxygen was administered to aid his

breathing. Vatican sources said that his condition was complicated by a pulmonary edema, a swelling of the lungs due to an abnormal accumulation of fluids.

Yesterday, the Vatican announced that the pope was taking several days of complete rest after a

• A detailed obituary on the life of Pope Paul VI will appear in tomorrow's editions.

flare-up of a chronic arthritic condition, which for years had made it difficult for him to walk.

When Pope Paul turned 80 last Sept. 26, rumors swept Italy that he would resign and retire to a monastery near his home city of Brescia. The Vatican strongly denied the rumors.

Born on Sept. 26, 1897, Pope Paul VI was one of the 20th century's most innovative, controversial and criticized church fathers. He

may be best remembered as a leader who changed modern Catholicism's face but would not tamper with its soul.

Pope Paul implemented a new liturgy, simplified administration, stripped the Vatican of much pomp and ceremony, and internationalized and rejuvenated its Italian-dominated bureaucracy.

He worked hard to accelerate the ecumenical movement, inviting leaders of the Orthodox and Anglican churches to the Vatican and visiting six continents during his 15-year reign on the Throne of St. Peter.

Saddened by the secular world's conflicts, Pope Paul became the "Pilgrim Pope," sweeping around the globe as a space-age apostle of peace. But although he logged more miles than any previous pontiff and sharpened the Vatican's involvement in world affairs, he was unable to influence them.

His refusal to condone artificial

means of birth control, allow priests to marry or let women be ordained fanned hostility between liberal and conservative factions and made him the target of criticism by both.

His "no" to the pill caused millions of Catholics unable to afford large families to ignore a pope's teachings, perhaps for the first time on such a scale. And his dicta on celibacy and women's role aggravated a growing worldwide shortage of priests and nuns.

Conservatives Angered

Anyone unwilling to bear the burdens of chastity and loneliness was unfit to be a priest, he said, and the church could not change Christ's practice of not admitting women to the priesthood.

Yet conservatives were angered by Pope Paul's reforms, and his reign saw the beginning of what some believers feared could be the

Roman Catholic Church's first 20th-century schism.

Pope Paul's reaction to dissent in the church rarely went beyond lamentation. In the few cases where he did act, he did so reluctantly and late.

Defying papal warnings, entreaties and an order suspending him from priestly duties, the French traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre set up his own seminary, ordained priests and toured Europe and the Americas seeking support for his ideal of a church like that of his forefathers. His supporters are believed to be in the tens of thousands and his financial backing considerable.

Pope Paul reportedly wept over his failure to surmount the disunity in his own church, disunity touched off by the Ecumenical Council that he inherited from Pope John XXIII and carried to completion in 1965.

"Enough of dissent inside the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Smith, Black Partners Assailed by Muzorewa

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa today collided with his coalition partners in the biracial government, referring to Prime Minister Ian Smith as a racist and attacking "the unelected" obstructing the immediate advent of racial equality.

His attack marked the latest bout of tension in Rhodesia's interim government, which has been bedeviled by crises since its inception in March as a transition government leading to majority rule.

It occurred against the backdrop of serious dissent within Bishop Muzorewa's own United African National Council, the most popular of the three black parties engaged in Mr. Smith's effort to achieve an internal majority-rule settlement without guerrilla leaders.

In recent days, five militant senior UANC members have attacked Bishop Muzorewa for urging the repeal of anti-Rhodesia trade sanctions, visiting "the enemy" in white-ruled South Africa and for what they called his lack of strategy and inability to lead.

Election Warnings

The new controversies came amid top-level warnings, including one from Mr. Smith, that Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections might not take place in December as planned because of the mounting campaign of violence by the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front.

Japan Military Papers Stolen

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thousands of classified documents have been stolen from Japan's Defense Facilities Agency and apparently passed on to China during a 10-year period, police said yesterday.

An intensive investigation is under way to try to determine the source of the leak.

The newspaper Yomiuri said that the missing papers included sensitive material on missile research and troop deployment. Police denied that report and said that the documents were of secondary importance.

Bishop Muzorewa's statement was issued a day after he returned from several weeks abroad, including visits to the United States and Britain.

"I came back committed to the immediate — and I mean immediate — removal of racial discrimination," he said.

Mr. Smith has said that discrimination, including segregation in housing, pre-university schools and government hospitals, cannot be abolished at once because tribal blacks suddenly would be exposed to unfair competition from more knowledgeable whites.

Bishop Muzorewa said that the interim government is being "severely condemned for not removing racial discrimination" by the governments and major political parties of Britain and the United States.

Both powers have refused to recognize the internal accord because they seek to work out a Rhodesian settlement involving the Patriotic Front. Bishop Muzorewa implied

that Mr. Smith was to blame for the absence of recognition.

"There is in Britain and America a pathological and deep-rooted hatred of the Rhodesian Front," he said referring to Mr. Smith's party, "and of racism as symbolized and personified in Mr. Smith."

Bishop Muzorewa also assailed the other two black parties in the government. "I come back determined that we must make more visible progress toward preparations for majority rule. I am no longer prepared to tolerate the obstructiveness of the Uncle Toms in our midst. I will not and cannot allow my party to be exploited and used for reactionary and selfish ends," he said.

Guerrilla Claims

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Zimbabwe African National Union said today that it had killed 615 "terrorist Rhodesian troops" during the 10-week period up to mid-June.

Armed Forces Expanding

Japan Rethinks Military's Role

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (NYT) — For the first time since 1945, a defense debate is in progress in Japan that deals with some of the fundamental taboos of the post-World War II period — selling arms abroad, working into a new role as a partner of the West in defense by rearmament and upgrading the standing of the military as against civilians.

The debate is proceeding slowly and often secretly, but there is an occasional stroke of drama, such as the dismissal recently of the ranking soldier, Gen. Hiroomi Kurisu, after he challenged the principle of civilian control of the military.

That dismissal is not being taken at face value. The general was probably dismissed because he was tactless and had enemies in the Cabinet of Premier Takeo Fukuda. His call for a better command structure, giving the armed forces the capacity to react quickly without prior government approval in

the extreme case of an invasion or major emergency, points to issues that remain unresolved.

Immediately after Gen. Kurisu was dismissed, the premier directed the Defense Agency to study the problem that the general had raised. Japan is not about to be invaded, although the rightist press has been given stories by the military saying that the Russians might land troops on the northern island of Hokkaido, near the Kuriles, which they have held since World War II.

Specific Meaning

The debate, conducted in terms of the highest principle, has a specific political meaning, as the leading opposition group, the Socialist Party, indicated last week. On Thursday the party, alarmed, called on Mr. Fukuda to "retract his permission for the Defense Agency to conduct studies on contingency operation plans for the Self-Defense Forces" and warned that this might lead to the military rule that pre-

valued until the end of World War II.

The military is changing, becoming more aggressive in its demands as spending on defense increases. The defense budget, buoyed by the surge in the yen and by the vigorous growth of the economy, rose from \$16 billion in 1970 to more than \$10 billion this year. Japan has by far the largest military budget in Asia, outside China, although it faces no obvious threat. Japan has also overtaken medium-size NATO powers, if items such as pensions that countries in the alliance include in their defense spending are taken into account.

The ceiling on military spending here is generally agreed upon as 1 percent of gross national product. Although that percentage is supposed to be the maximum political-acceptable level, Japan spends 1.5 percent on the basis used by NATO. The figure is 6 percent in the United States, which still carries the burden of defending Japan under a security treaty.

Tactical Contribution

The main Japanese contribution to defense is tactical, including production of conventional arms. Japan developed a new generation of tanks and 105-millimeter howitzers four years ago and is planning a new range of these weapons plus an air-defense system to replace outmoded equipment. It can rely on some of the most powerful arms makers in the world, including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, a member of the largest industrial group in the world, and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

The military has recently announced its largest weapons purchases — aircraft to be imported from the United States and to be made here also under license, including 45 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft and 100 F-15 fighters, costing \$4.5 billion over a decade. These are advanced planes with better performance than any Japan has and also have attack capability, not available until now.

The tempo of arms production is

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Gunmen Slay 4 in PLO Office Raid

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Two terrorists shot their way into a Palestine Liberation Organization office yesterday and machine-gunned four persons to death in the latest attack in a world-wide battle between the PLO and radical Palestinians based in Iraq.

The gunmen escaped after killing a Pakistani policeman and three Palestinians — the mission's telex operator, a medical student and a guerrilla studying with the Pakistani Army.

But the Islamabad gunmen missed their primary target, PLO Chief of Mission Youssef Abu Hantash, who hid in his office while the attackers ran through the halls shouting for him.

"This was a serious action plotted by the Iraqi government," Mr. Hantash said. "The Iraqi Embassy supplied them with machine guns and organized the attack. We hold the Iraqi government responsible."

A communique issued from ZANU headquarters in Mozambique said that during the period its guerrillas carried out 90 raids on Rhodesian Army camps and positions, 62 ambushes and 36 sabotage operations. Five Rhodesian aircraft were downed and 30 military vehicles and two bases destroyed, it said. It added that six "concentration camps, so-called protective villages, were dismantled and thousands of Zimbabweans set free."

PLO Accuses Iraq

In Beirut, the PLO accused the Iraqi government of planning the assault and said that police in Baghdad had intercepted a load of weapons intended for another attack on PLO headquarters in Damascus.

But the Iraqi ambassador in Islamabad denied that his country was responsible for the attack. "We have sacrificed so much for the Palestinians," Ambassador Ahmad Zafer al-Gilani said. "It is unbelievable we would go around killing them."

Palestinian officials have warned that the vendetta threatens to start a full-scale civil war among Palestinians scattered around the world.

In the attack in Islamabad, police guards stopped the two gunmen at the PLO mission gate and asked to search a bag that contained their machine guns and hand grenades.

Operator Slain

As they argued, the Palestinian telex operator, Saad Abu Nassar, came out of his office. One of the attackers grabbed him and the other shot him and a policeman. The two then burst into the building and started shouting for Mr. Hantash.

Instead they found Omar Khan Far, a Palestinian studying medicine in Pakistan. They shot him and then the Palestinian guerrilla, Mohammed al-Hussain. They then

But Chief Escapes Islamabad Attackers

rushed out the doorway, burling at least two hand grenades as they escaped.

The Islamabad incident was the sixth in a series of attacks in London, Kuwait, Paris and Karachi spawned by the feud in the Palestinian high command.

Vance Relays Carter Note

In Discussion With Begin

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance delivered a handwritten message today to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin from President Carter. The contents of the note were not revealed.

Mr. Vance was believed to be carrying a similar letter for President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, with whom he will meet tomorrow in Alexandria, on the second leg of his mission to try to salvage the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations.

With Israeli-Egyptian negotiations at an impasse, speculation has centered on a summit meeting led by Mr. Carter in Washington.

Mr. Begin dismissed as "bypo-

tical" the prospect of a summit meeting with Mr. Sadat. "It wasn't mentioned during our discussion," he said after a 2½-hour session with Mr. Vance.

President Carter is believed to have several options under consideration for resuming the negotiations, including the appointment of a special U.S. mediator, a shift to Geneva for peace talks with all Arab parties and the Soviet Union, and possibly a summit meeting.

Outside the prime minister's office, about 40 U.S. Jews demonstrated with shouts of "Vance go home" and waved signs demanding that there be no U.S. pressure on Israel.

To Thwart Chance of Soviet First Strike

SAC Chief Backs Mobile-Missile Plan

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Gen. Richard Ellis, chief of the Strategic Air Command, has recommended to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that "full-scale development" of the mobile MX missile begin this autumn.

"There will be a period of time in the early to mid-1980's," the general said, elaborating on his recommendation in an interview last week, when the U.S. force of 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) "could be at risk," and the military's confidence "in its ability to survive an enemy attack would be low."

The solution to this problem was the MX missile, which he described as "the most capable advanced missile that American technology can provide."

Gen. Ellis is the second senior officer in recent days to endorse the

development of the MX, which stands for mobile experimental.

Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Washington earlier last week "I consider the mobiles are authorized and therefore MAP is authorized."

The chairman added, "To me this is not a matter for discussion or negotiation."

Many Possible Points

MAP stands for multiple aim point, a system Gen. Ellis described as one that presents Soviet targets "with so many possible aiming points that they would not be able to afford the expenditure in missiles to attack one target."

The Air Force's rationale for developing the missile is based on the increasing vulnerability of its present force of ICBMs, which in their launching sites are seen as easy prey to a new generation of Soviet missiles of greater accuracy. The MX missile is considered much less vulnerable in an attack.

In the MAP system, each missile and its launcher could be moved among 20 launching sites. A force of 200 to 300 MX missiles, then, according to an Air Force estimate, would require a comparable force of 4,000 to 6,000 Soviet missiles to cover it.

Air Force intelligence and planning officers believe that the Soviet Union would not be able to assure the destruction of the missiles, and that consequently Moscow would be extremely reluctant to launch a first strike against the United States because U.S. retaliatory capability would be largely undiminished.

Gen. Ellis suggested that to limit costs of the new program, a hybrid

Turk to U.S. for Talks

ANKARA, Aug. 6 (AP) — The secretary-general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Sukru Elekdog, flew to Washington today for an exchange of views with the U.S. administration on U.S.-Turkish relations.

He said the next elections, due in 1979, should be "100-percent free" providing for "maximum possible participation of the people." Those who do not support his reforms could compete for votes along with those who back his peaceful revolution, he said, indicating a reversal of his earlier policy requiring Iranians either to support the single party or leave the country.

dos, raided the Iraqi Consulate in Karachi. One of the gunmen was killed and the other died Saturday in a hospital.

The vendetta stems from a bitter personal rivalry between PLO chief Yasser Arafat and a man known by the code name of Abu Nidal, who broke away from Arafat and established his own more radical group in Baghdad.

In Beirut yesterday, five radical Palestinian groups called for an end to the clashes.

Kalashnikov Confession

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Two arrested Palestinians have confessed that they assassinated a moderate PLO representative here Thursday on the orders of Abu Nidal, French officials said today.

The two men, who claim to be students in Paris, have been formally charged with the premeditated murder of PLO envoy Ezzeddine Kalash and his aide, Adnan Hamam. The Palestinians, Hatem Abdulkader, 25, and Asad Kayat, 21, have been put in different prisons in the Paris area.

Monarchy Stays, Freedoms Due, Shah Tells Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Shah of Iran announced yesterday that he will allow the "maximum possible" political and press freedom in Iran, but that he could not permit tampering with what he called "Iran's monarchy, Iran's fate."

The Shah, 58 and nearing the end of his 37th year of rule, made no mention of a timetable for the country's democratization. But new legislation regarding the press, elections and public demonstration is awaiting the reopening of parliament in October.

"We shall give the maximum possible political liberties, the freedom of speech and of the press, the freedom to stage public demonstrations within the limits of law," the Shah said in a nationwide broadcast.

He said the next elections, due in 1979, should be "100-percent free" providing for "maximum possible participation of the people." Those who do not support his reforms could compete for votes along with those who back his peaceful revolution, he said, indicating a reversal of his earlier policy requiring Iranians either to support the single party or leave the country.

Passengers Grab Hijacker Of Plane Above Majorca

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6 (AP) — Passengers aboard a KLM DC-9 helped overpower an armed hijacker today after he seized the airliner on a regularly scheduled flight from Amsterdam to Madrid.

The hijacker was taken off the aircraft at Barcelona, where Spanish police identified him as a 20-year-old Dutchman, Paul Gokkel. The police said that he told them he was tired of living in the Netherlands and wanted to go to Algeria.

The aircraft was seized soon after it left Amsterdam with 63 passengers and five crew members aboard. First word of the hijacking occurred a half hour after departure in a radio report from the pilot, Capt. H.G.C. Cloosterman, 49.

A KLM spokesman said that the hijacker carried a fake pistol. Capt. Cloosterman said that he was also

"under the impression" that he had a hand grenade, but this had not been confirmed.

The hijacker made his move while the plane was still in Dutch airspace, throwing open the door to the cockpit and ordering Capt. Cloosterman to fly him to Algeria, the spokesman said. The hijacker sat right behind the captain and his co-pilot.

As the plane flew over the Mediterranean island of Majorca and began its descent toward Algiers, passengers burst through the door and grabbed the hijacker from behind. "He was obviously under the impression the door was locked," said the spokesman.

After the capture, Cloosterman turned the plane toward Barcelona, where passengers and crew alighted unhurt. They later flew in the same plane to complete the journey to Madrid.

First Atomic Bomb Dropped 33 Years Ago

Hiroshima: In '45 Few Foresaw Effects

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thirty-three years ago today, at 8:15 in the morning, the belly doors of a U.S. B-29 bomber opened over the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

A parachute carrying an awkwardly shaped metal box dropped out and descended toward the city of 300,000. Just 43 seconds later, the first atomic bomb exploded, and central Hiroshima vanished in a cloud of fire.

"What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history," President Harry S. Truman told an elated U.S. public. "We have spent \$2 billion on the greatest scientific gamble in history and won."

The Hiroshima A-bomb in the last days of World War II killed 78,150 persons, according to U.S. estimates. A second bomb dropped on Nagasaki, in southern Japan

three days later claimed 39,000 lives. The two attacks helped break the Japanese military's control of the country and led to Japan's surrender a week later.

[The names of 2,179 more victims of the bombing were added to a memorial scroll today as Hiroshima marked the 33d anniversary of the bombing, the Associated Press reported.]

[At 8:15 a.m., about 40,000 persons at Hiroshima's Peace Park memorial stood for one minute of silent tribute to the victims of the bombing. The scroll to which the names were added already carries the names of 91,416 persons killed in the attack or by aftereffects of the bomb.]

In the first days after the atomic bombings, newspapers, and news magazines were filled with comments by politicians, generals,

churchmen and scientists. Reading them now, three things are clear:

• Everybody realized the world had become a far more dangerous place.

• Nobody foresaw that the United States and the Soviet Union would emerge as nuclear superpowers, living in a balance of terror. Most experts thought many countries would build the bomb, and small nations would be the military equals of big ones.

• Television had not yet developed into a pervasive medium to bring into the world's homes a picture of what radiation poisoning really did to people.

The United States, Britain and Canada in 1945 shared the secret of how the bomb was built, but their

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Symbols of Harsh Penal System

Executions Reflect Rising South African Crime Rate

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — About once a month, the Pretoria Central Prison, a dingy red-brick structure on the outskirts of South Africa's administrative capital, is the scene of a gruesome ritual: the execution by hanging, in swift succession, of groups of men convicted of rape or murder.

Every year, South Africa executes more people than most other Western countries together. Last year the total was 90, compared with an annual average of 70 in the last decade. Of the 90, only one was white, a convicted rapist. Of the rest, 63 were blacks and 26 were of mixed race.

The condemned men are the ultimate symbols of South Africa's rate of violent crime, which is higher than that of any other Western country. They are also the ultimate victims of a penal system that relies, to a degree unusual in the Western world, on retribution rather than rehabilitation.

Each year in parliament, Helen Suzman, a white liberal, demands that the government cease setting a "world record" for legal executions and abolish the death penalty. The most powerful case against the practice was made by Breyten Breytenbach, one of the country's foremost poets, who described the events preceding the hangings in a letter smuggled out of the Pretoria prison last year.

Mr. Breytenbach, who is serving a nine-year term for a 1975 subversion conviction, observed the sequence from a maximum-security cell adjacent to the gallows. In the letter, he said that the condemned men, in groups of four to eight, usually are informed of their execution date a week in advance, then moved into a communal cell.

Once together, the men began singing, mostly hymns. At night, some sobbed, occasionally crying out for loved ones. Finally, some time after 6 a.m. on Monday mornings, the usual time for hangings, they began moving, one by one, to the gallows.

"The saddest thing is to wake in the night and hear a man crying," the poet wrote. "Then, in the morning, when all is pleasant and fresh outside, they go up to the gallows singing 'Jerusalem.' The hymn, a favorite among South African blacks, is based on a poem by William Blake that evokes a utopian vision of a future without oppression. The frequent resort to the gallows causes little stir among the governing Afrikaners, Dutch-descended whites who adhere to a Calvinist morality brought by their forefathers from 17th-century Europe. But the harshness of the penal system is a source of growing

unease among social workers and criminologists, particularly those in close contact with blacks, who commit close to 80 percent of crimes.

As is commonly the case in South Africa among those whose careers depend directly or indirectly on the government, few of those involved were willing to speak on the record. But one man expressed a common view when he described the black townships such as Soweto, outside Johannesburg, as "perfect crime factories" and as-

sailed the government for doing little to alleviate the social conditions that breed violence.

The relationship of social disadvantage to crime is suggested by statistics. In 1973, of every 10 blacks who committed offenses 6 were unemployed. More recent figures show that nearly one in three blacks, and more than one in two persons of mixed race, are drunk when they commit offenses. Of the 294,973 violent crimes reported in 1977, just over 90 percent were committed by nonwhites, who con-

stitute 84 percent of the population.

Research suggests that nonwhites tend to get harsher sentences than whites for the same offenses. Condemned whites also tend to be more successful in obtaining death-sentence commutations from the state president.

For all races, sentences tend to be harsh. In 1976, there were 273,393 people, one in every 95 in the country, sentenced to prison terms. More than half of these were "pass offenders," blacks convicted

of having broken laws that restrict their right to live and work in white areas of the country; they received sentences averaging three months. But there were more than 3,000 sentences of five years and more, including 42 life terms and 1,259 indefinite sentences of 9 to 15 years for "habitual" criminals.

The contrasts in sentencing are striking. In a recent case in Johannesburg, a 21-year-old black was sentenced to five years in prison for dealing in marijuana, although the amount involved was only four ounces. It was the man's first offense and the court was told that marijuana smoking was traditional among the Pede people of the northern Transvaal, the offender's home. A year ago in Bloemfontein, a 29-year-old black was sentenced to six months in prison for having stolen a cake from a parked car because, he told the court, he was hungry.

In contrast, whites accused of assaulting blacks, even in cases where the charge is homicide, frequently receive suspended sentences. Often, a white who has shot a black man dead has only to satisfy the court that the victim was acting suspiciously — climbing a garden fence at night, for instance — to win acquittal.

Whippings After Soweto

Blacks also are the principal victims of corporal punishment, which remains a common resort of the courts. In 1975 and 1976, a total of 2,251 people were sentenced to whipping, 84 percent of them black and 73 percent of them over 21. After the 1976 Soweto riots, 528 blacks were sentenced to whipping, including an 8-year-old boy who was sentenced to five lashes for having attended an illegal gathering in Port Elizabeth.

South Africa's prison population averages 100,000 daily. The figure, proportionately the highest of any Western country, owes much to the fact that the government, citing cost considerations, has not developed a probation and parole system for prisoners on anything like the scale common in the West.

Besides adequate parole and probation, reformers would like to see an end to the system of prison labor, particularly the arrangement under which thousands of prisoners work for farmers. The system, dating to the early days of white settlement, has become a significant factor in the agricultural economy, with hundreds of farmers relying for much of their manual labor on black and mixed-race prisoners "hired" from nearby prisons.

The cost to the farmer, in some rural areas, is as little as 48 cents a day for each man, 28 cents on Saturdays, if the farmer provides his own guards. With prison guards the cost triples. The revenues — close to \$10 million from state bodies alone in 1976 — goes toward the upkeep of the prisons. Unlike the practice in similar systems elsewhere, the prisoners earn nothing.

Another change favored by reformers is an end to the government monopoly of liquor sales in black and mixed-race areas. An opposition senator, Eric Winchester, pressing for a government inquiry into violent crime during a recent parliamentary debate, said he was "scandalized" by the fact that the government persisted in a trade that contributed so heavily to crime. Last year revenues from the government liquor outlets contributed more than \$220 million to the budgets of the nonwhite townships, their largest source of income.



A Christian woman and her children at their home yesterday after shelling of the East Beirut quarter of Ashrafiyah. She said they were breathing fresh air "after a nightlong inferno."

Beirut Christians Take Nightlong Syrian Shelling

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Syrian peacekeeping forces pounded Beirut with heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns from mid-night to daybreak today. Rightist spokesmen reported 50 Christian casualties.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station said that shattered cars and debris of destroyed buildings littered many

streets after the six-hour barrage. Soviet-made Katyusha and Grad rockets were used. The radio said that the shelling was among the heaviest since Syrian-Christian confrontation erupted on June 1.

It said that most Christian families spent the night in basement shelters. The intensity of the shelling prevented ambulances and fire engines from entering the shelled areas.

Several rockets strayed into the Muslim sector of the city, jolting people out of bed. Many watched rockets flash through the sky over the Christian sector from their balconies.

The Syrians, who provide the bulk of an Arab League army that polices Lebanon's 21-month-old civil war armistice, have accused rightist militiamen of sniping at Syrian positions throughout last week.

After Coup in June

U.S. Drops Effort for Ties to S. Yemen

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT)

The Carter administration, which sought in June to open diplomatic exchanges with the radical government of Southern Yemen, has concluded that there is no point in trying to pursue that aim now, a State Department official said last week.

Joseph Twinn, director of Arabian Peninsula Affairs, had been scheduled to visit Southern Yemen until a coup on June 26 led to the execution of President Salem Rohaya Ali.

Before the coup, the administration believed that Mr. Ali, although a radical leftist, was moving toward conciliation with Yemen to the north, as well as friendlier relations with Saudi Arabia and Oman.

His rivalries with a colleague, Abdel Fattah Ismail, secretary-general of the ruling National Front, over attitudes toward Southern Yemen's conservative Arab neighbors and on the pace of socialization policies, had been carefully registered in Washington.

Officials said the administration believes that the coup in Aden was triggered by Mr. Ali's decision to send an envoy north to Sanaa to see the president of Yemen, Lt. Col. Ahmed al-Ghashmi. Col. al-Ghashmi and the Aden envoy were killed on June 24 when a bomb in the envoy's briefcase exploded.

It is assumed in the State De-

partment and CIA that the bomb was planted in the briefcase by aides of Mr. Ismail.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the Carter administration is disturbed by prospects of further radicalization in Southern Yemen as a result of the seizure of power by Mr. Ismail, who is linked ideologically to Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba.

Since taking power as the main figure in a ruling three-man council, Mr. Ismail has indicated that Southern Yemen would renew support of a rebel movement in the Dhofar region of Oman to the east, although he has spoken in conciliatory tones about relations with Yemen.

U.S. officials admit concern about the possibility that Aden, under the direction of Mr. Ismail, could grant naval base rights to the Soviet Union, either in the former British harbor at Aden or on the islands of Perim and Socatra south of the Red Sea.

But administration officials familiar with the region feel that the Southern Yemeni leaders are too rooted in the nationalist tradition of their people to agree to the establishment of such bases.

No 'Real Threat'

The officials note that the U.S. Navy has frequently voiced suspicions that Southern Yemen might

serve as a Soviet base for the Indian Ocean, with a potential for blocking access to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

There has also been annoyance in U.S. military circles that Southern Yemen has served not only as sanctuary for leftist terrorists, various nationalities but also for a sea transit between the Soviet Union and African crisis areas such as Ethiopia.

But the State Department has concluded that Southern Yemen, which has only about 1.5 million people, does not pose a real threat to anyone and hence is not worth larger concern.

Department officials point out that while Southern Yemen could rely on substantial economic aid from the Soviet bloc, it has been economically "frozen" by a decision of the Arab League committee, including its northern neighbor, that could cut off lucrative remittances from Southern Yemeni working abroad, amounting to two-thirds of the estimated \$300 million in hard-currency income.

Officials say the administration holds that the United States, which has limited consular relations with Southern Yemen between 1967 and 1969, cannot hope now to normalize relations with a country that does not only with other Western powers but also with its Arab neighbors.

Pope Has Heart Attack, Dies at Castel Gandolfo

(Continued from Page 1)

church," he told a weekly general audience in 1975. "Enough of the self-inflicted by Catholics on their indispensible cohesion. Enough of disobedience labeled as freedom. Today, more than ever, there is a need for building, not destroying, the church."

He caused further controversy by attributing divisions to the devil, whom contemporary Catholic theologians tended to play down or explain away.

"This world is under the domination of a power that is great and indefinable but is at work: the spirit of Satan working among mankind," he said in a 1977 speech. Born Giovanni Battista Montini, in Brescia, northern Italy, the future 262nd pope was one of three

sons of a middle-class lawyer and journalist. He succeeded Pope John on June 21, 1963.

Intense, shy, sometimes moody, Pope Paul's demeanor bore no trace of Pope John's jovial simplicity, and he could never match his predecessor's popularity.

But those who met Pope Paul often found him a man of surprising warmth and charm. What he lacked

in charisma he made up for in administrative ability.

Unquestioned faith and carefully moderated change were his watchwords. He brooked no attempts to change church dogma or challenge the authority of Rome.

Disheartened by wars he could not stop, weary by dissent he could not control and plagued by arthritic pains in the knees, Pope Paul called a Holy Year in 1975 as his ultimate effort to reconcile men with God and with each other.

The Holy Year was an organizational success — an estimated 8.7 million pilgrims came to Rome in

12 months — but it failed to bridge the spiritual rebirth that Pope Paul had sought.

Reports that he was despondent and considered resigning on his 75th or 80th birthday were common for years despite sharp Vatican denials. He did not resign, but he toyed with the idea and decided against it.

"Pope Paul has a high and exceptional sense of duty," Cardinal Benelli said just before the pontiff's 80th birthday. "He knows he was called to this mission and no one can remove him from it."

In recent speeches, Pope Paul referred repeatedly to his age, loneliness and approaching death. "Death for us cannot be far away," he told Easter worshippers in 1975. In speeches a year later, he referred to himself as a "poor hermit" and said he saw "the threshold of the beyond" approaching.

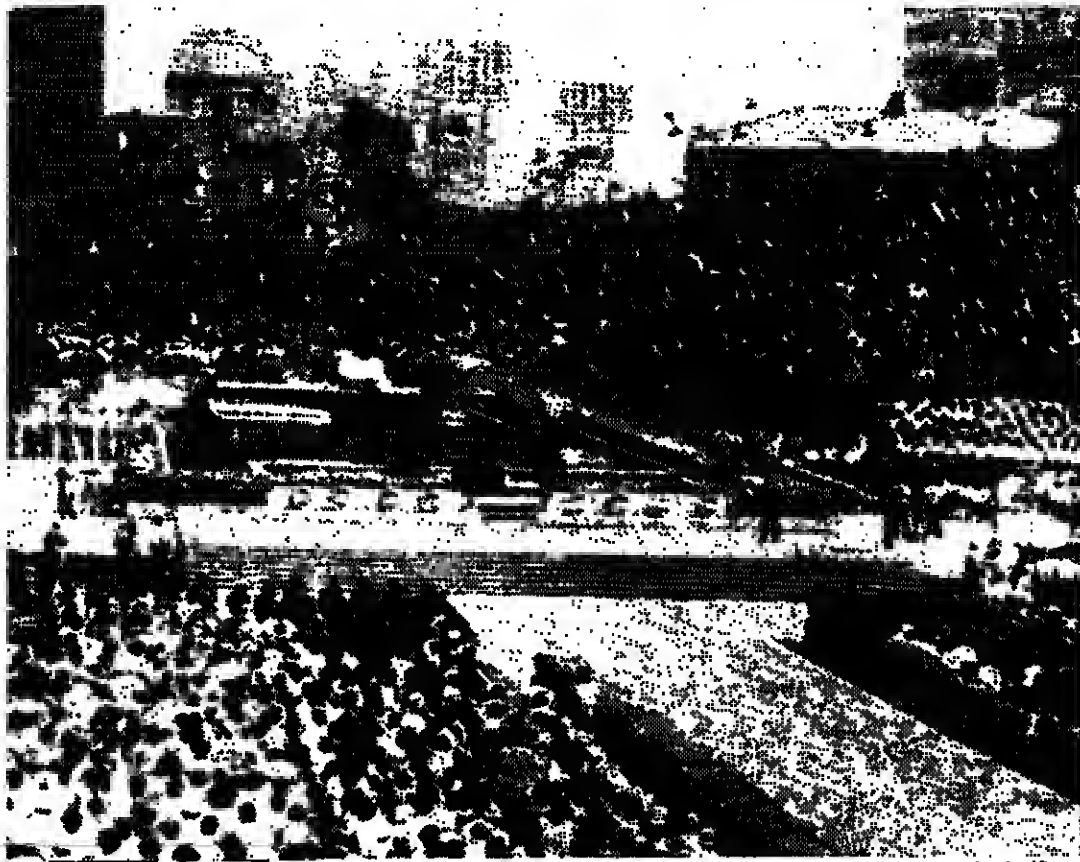
Fukuda to Visit Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will visit Cairo Sept. 9 on a trip aimed at consolidating relations with Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	sky	MADRID	C	F	sky
AMSTERDAM	17	63	cloudy	MILAN	21	68	cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	fair	MONTREAL	22	72	fair
ATHENS	29	84	fair	MOSCOW	20	68	cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	rain
BERLIN	25	77	cloudy	NICE	26	79	cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	65	rain	OSLO	14	57	cloudy
BUCHAREST	27	81	cloudy	PARIS	19	66	cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	cloudy	PRAGUE	22	72	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	cloudy	ROME	21	69	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	32	90	fair	SOFIA	25	77	cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	rain	TENRAN	21	69	cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	cloudy	TOKYO	28	83	fair
GENEVA	24	75	fair	TUNIS	25	77	cloudy
HAVANA	29	84	fair	VIENNA	22	72	cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	83	fair	WARSAW	22	72	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	cloudy
LISBON	24	75	cloudy	ZURICH	22	72	cloudy
LONDON	18	65	rain				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada all GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)



Thousands gather in Hiroshima to mark 33d anniversary of dropping of the atomic bomb.

Hiroshima: In '45 Few Foresaw Effects

(Continued from Page 1)

scientists warned it would not be a secret long.

"Any nation with the raw materials could make the bomb in five years without any help from the United States," said Sir James Chadwick, the British government's chief adviser on the project.

Soviet A-Test

Actually, the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb was tested in September, 1949, four years after Hiroshima.

In the wake of Hiroshima, many military thinkers believed the atomic bomb would cancel out the advantages held by large countries.

"The advent of atomic weapons has perhaps weakened the military position of the United States," said Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, who directed the test of the first U.S. bomb at Alamogordo, N.M., a month before Hiroshima. "We are a concentrated and highly industrialized nation. Atomic weapons 10 or 20 years from now will be very cheap."

Britain's chief air marshal, Sir Arthur Harris, said, "Now you have got to a stage where a country could win a war despite its size. It could win, however small it was, provided it had the scientific resources and brains to obtain the mastery of the new weapons."

The U.S. public at the time was still furious at the Japanese over the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor and accounts of Japanese mistreatment of U.S. prisoners of war. Even so, Hiroshima raised a debate over the A-bomb's morality.

Moral Issue

"If we, a professionally Christian nation, feel morally free to use atomic energy in that way, men elsewhere will feel free to accept that verdict," said Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxnam. "The stage

will be set for the final destruction of mankind."

In an era before the widespread diffusion of television, the U.S. public had no way of seeing what actually had happened to people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Only confused accounts of the radiation poisoning that had overtaken thousands of people in the two cities was made by the Tokyo radio.

Americans were in no mood to listen. Time magazine said in its Sept. 3, 1945, issue that "the Japanese might well be exaggerated to make it appear that their defeat was solely due to the 'inhuman atomic bomb.'"

The public outside Japan did not gain much understanding of what the bomb did to the human body

until the publication of John Hersey's book "Hiroshima" in 1946. Based on interviews with five survivors, it became a world best seller.

Later, Time altered its view of Hiroshima. A commentary printed in 1970 said the Japanese should have been given a demonstration of what the bomb could do before it was used. "There was a lack of imagination," Time said.

Mr. Truman never shirked his responsibility. "I could not worry about what history would say about my personal morality," he wrote after retirement from the White House. "I made the only decision I knew how to make. I did what I thought was right."

Japan Taking New Look At Role of Armed Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing because the Japanese believe that the Americans are largely withdrawing from Asia. "We often hear about the United States withdrawal from Asia," a spokesman for Shin Kanemaru, head of the Defense Agency, said.

U.S. officials deny that withdrawal is taking place. "There have been recurrent suggestions that the United States is withdrawing from Asia," President Carter's adviser on national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, told the Japan Society in New York in April. "These are untrue."

Japanese diplomats do not agree. "The American withdrawal is our biggest concern," one said. "We are quite sure that it's going to continue and it has already gone a long way after Vietnam affair."

Another factor stimulating Japanese rearmament is the increase in Soviet military power in the region. Since the Vietnam War, the Russians have acquired superiority in the Far East at sea and in the air. A Japanese defense report published recently said that Japan for the first time no longer believed the U.S. 7th Fleet had the power to protect its sea lanes and oil supplies against Soviet attack.

The military has raised salaries and improved employment conditions so that personnel expenses account for more than half of the military budget, a far greater figure than in Western countries.

The armed forces have maintained a strength of 235,000 or more, and recruiting has become "much easier than in the past," according to Seiichi Ito, a Defense Agency official.

Strategic View

The latest defense report shows that Japan is taking a strategic view of Asia, including South Korea. "Peace and stability in the Korean peninsula is in our national interest," according to Atsuyuki Sassa, who directed preparation of the government report.

"The withdrawal not only may affect the actual military balance," the report said of the planned withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea, "but still worse, may give an impression that the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea is being eroded, thereby having an unfavorable impact on the political stability of South Korea."

Mr. Sassa said that these were "the strongest words ever used by Japan" since World War II in assessing the situation in Korea, which was once a Japanese colony. The big change is the increasing

size of the Soviet Asian fleet, the most impressive element of which is a submarine force that has increased to 150 vessels, including 50 that are nuclear-powered. Japan will switch much of its new aircraft and electronic equipment to the north of the country — northern Honshu and Hokkaido — and will patrol the northwest Pacific far beyond previous limits.

"We shall most likely have a bigger navy," a Japanese expert said when asked what main changes in Japanese military spending would take place in the next few years.

Hazards at U.S. Jail Cited in Fire Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)

Weaknesses in the prison's fire safety program contributed to the confusion during a fire in July last year that killed five inmates at the Federal Correctional Institute in Danbury, Conn., the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

The prison was not fully in compliance with existing fire safety training and preparedness guidelines and this "aggravated the fire situation, hindering fire suppression and inmate evacuation," the GAO said in a report.



AFTERMATH OF TEXAS FLOOD — This house sits in the middle of a plowed field where it was deposited by a 20-foot wall of water that swept through Albany, Texas, Friday. Flood waters killed nine people in the area around Albany, a small ranching community in west-central Texas, and 15 others died in flooding elsewhere around the state last week.

Seychelles Ends Emergency Rule

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The Seychelles government has repealed emergency regulations assumed three months ago, when the government said the Indian Ocean islands faced an imminent threat of invasion.

The regulations, which gave President Albert Rene sweeping powers, were only used to detain without trial 20 persons. They were believed to be involved in a plot to invade the Seychelles and overthrow the new leftist government with mercenary help.

All 20 people were released last month and charges against them have been dropped. The weekend lifting of emergency regulations also freed them from house arrest and from any obligations to report regularly to the police, according to the government-run newspaper.

CLAIRE STERLING ON ITALIAN POLITICS.

International Herald Tribune

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Stresses Missile Development

Carter Vows to Maintain U.S. as Top Naval Power

By Terence Smith

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6 (NYT) — In an apparent reference to growing Soviet naval power, President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would maintain "naval forces that can never be challenged successfully by any other power on earth."

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony of the nuclear missile-launching cruiser *Mississippi*, a

\$262 million ship, Mr. Carter also promised to continue the "development and modernization of the submarine-launched ballistic missile component" of the nation's strategic nuclear forces.

After his administration's decision to curtail the Navy's ambitious shipbuilding program and his opposition to the construction of a new nuclear aircraft carrier, Mr. Carter's remarks seemed designed to reassure the naval officers in the audience and their supporters in Capitol Hill of his commitment to the Navy's future.

Mr. Carter was joined on the platform by Adm. Hyman Rickover, the founder of the nuclear Navy, who was Mr. Carter's commander when the president was a Navy lieutenant in the 1940s.

The admiral applauded his former subordinate as "one of our finest leaders and a prophetic thinker who will be recognized for his true value as a great legislator."

Clearly angered by the many criticisms of Mr. Carter and his administration, Adm. Rickover said: "The public is more critical of those in high office today than it has ever been. It is easier to point out the flaws and fallacies of a great man than to be one. Simple and sweeping views are useful only to those who have no responsibility."

The sleek gray nuclear warship that Mr. Carter commissioned here is the fourth to bear the name *Mississippi*. The first was used by Commodore Matthew Perry as his flagship on his voyage to Japan in 1853. The second *Mississippi* sailed with President Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" on its world cruise on 1909. The third *Mississippi* was a battleship that saw service in World War II. In the late 1940s, it was converted into an experimental gunnery and radar ship on which Mr. Carter served as a lieutenant.

Burma Refugees To Start Leaving Camps Aug. 30

DACCA, Bangladesh, Aug. 6 (AP) — The repatriation of 125,000 Burmese refugees in 11 camps in the border town of Cox's Bazar will start on Aug. 30, the Eastern News Agency reported yesterday.

The report said Bangladesh and Burmese officials were maintaining satisfactory contact and were working out the repatriation process. According to official statistics, 125,000 Burmese are being sheltered in the camps. The two governments signed an agreement last month providing for the repatriation of 200 to 300 daily. At this rate, it could take more than a year to complete the process. However, the two sides expressed confidence it would be completed in six months.

Meanwhile, the Bengali daily *Bangladesh* reported yesterday that about 10,000 refugees had fled from camps to evade repatriation. Many have quietly slipped into other parts of Bangladesh to look for alternative homes, it said.

Diplomatic sources said the United Nations had offered to help with the repatriation but that so far Rangoon had not given any response.



President Carter and Adm. Hyman Rickover are shown some of the controls of the new U.S. nuclear-powered missile cruiser, *Mississippi*, by the ship's commander, Capt. Peter Hekman.

For Uruguayan Police in Early 1970s

Cuban Says U.S. Ran Torture Programs

By Alan Riding

HAVANA, Aug. 6 (NYT) — A Cuban agent who says he infiltrated the CIA as a double agent and was sent to work in Uruguay as a U.S. official, charged that U.S. police advisers routinely recommended torture for interrogation there in the early 1970s.

Manuel Hevia, 44, who said that he worked for the CIA between 1962 and 1970, charged Friday that a U.S. official, Dan Mitrone, personally tortured four beggars to death with electric shocks as part of his interrogation course for Uruguayan policemen in 1970.

Mr. Mitrone, head of a "public safety program" of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Montevideo, was killed by Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas after being kidnapped in 1970. At the time, the State Department denied charges by leftists that Mr. Mitrone had taken part in torture of political prisoners.

After saying at a news conference that Mr. Mitrone took part in torture, Mr. Hevia continued: "If you ask me whether there were interrogations, I'd say no, because the unfortunate beggars who were being tortured had no way of answering because they were asked no questions. They were merely pinna pigs to show the effect of electric shock on different parts of the human body."

"But there has been a lot of talk about Mitrone," he went on. "This is wrong because it suggests that his behavior was the excess of an individual. Mitrone represented the program of the American mission, and Mitrone was only carrying out policy."

AID's public safety programs, advising police forces around the world, were terminated by Congress in 1975 after criticism of them in Congress.

Mr. Hevia's public appearance coincided last week with the 11th International Youth Festival, which is being attended by 22,000 leftists from 140 countries.

He presented a book, entitled "Passport 11333," in which he said that he was first contacted on behalf of the CIA early in 1962. He consulted Cuban security officials, he added, and was told to cooperate.

In November, 1962, he sought asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy here and seven months later went into exile in Miami, where he was formally recruited, trained by the CIA and sent to Uruguay.

He said he worked in the AID public safety division in Montevideo. "The American aim was to create an entirely new national intelligence network, working through the police and eliminating political by those army officers who were considered too nationalistic and unwilling to allow an American takeover of intelligence," he said.

Mr. Hevia, who attended high school in Watertown, Conn., in the early 1950s and speaks perfect English, said that interrogation instruction introduced by Mr. Mitrone involved the use of electric shocks, special chemicals and modern psychological techniques against detainees.

"The special horror of the course

was its academic, almost clinical atmosphere," he recalled. "Mitrone was a perfectionist. He was coldly efficient. He insisted on economy of effort. His motto was: 'The right pain in the right place at the right time.' A premature death, he would say, meant that the technique had failed."

Mr. Hevia went on: "He said that he considered interrogation to be a complex art. First you have to soften up the detainee with blows and the usual abuse. The objective was to humiliate the victim, separating him from reality, making him feel defenseless. No questions, just blows and insults. Then just silent blows."

After Mr. Mitrone's killing in 1970, there were many unconfirmed reports, circulated principally by leftists in Uruguay, that he had participated in the torture of political prisoners.

A recently published book, "Hidden Terrors," by A.J. Langguth, quotes Uruguayan police sources as saying that Mr. Mitrone helped supply torture equipment, offered the police suggestions on techniques and was present on occasions when suspects were tortured.

On Jan. 1, 1979, the landing fee will be raised to 1,700 yen (\$8.94) a ton from the present level of 1,600 yen. The new rates will make the cost of landing a jumbo jetliner at Narita almost twice as high as it is at Kennedy Airport in New York.

Japan yesterday won the agreement of the International Air Transport Association, representing the world's airlines, to raise the landing charges at Tokyo's financially troubled new Narita airport by 64 percent.

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Ready for Unconditional Talks

Hanoi Confirms It Wants U.S. Ties

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Vietnam has officially confirmed that it is ready to hold unconditional talks "at any time and at any place" to set up diplomatic ties with the United States.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi said yesterday that the talks would have guaranteed success "if the American side also has good will like Vietnam."

The confirmation was made by Ngo Dien, press officer for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, in answer to a statement by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Friday that "no statement has been made to us [the United States] yet" on unconditional negotiations.

Questioned by Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency, Mr. Dien referred to a statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien in Tokyo in early July.

Mr. Hien said that "questions of concern" blocking relations so far will be brought up "in the coming meeting," if one is scheduled.

Vance Cites 'References'

Mr. Vance told reporters Friday that he had "read references" to statements that they [the Vietnamese] are alleged to have made to others. But no statement has been made to us yet with regard to any change in their position.

Observers here were convinced that Mr. Dien's repetition of Mr. Hien's assertion that problems would be discussed in the meeting meant that Vietnam had dropped its demand for a promise of post-war reconstruction aid as a precondition to talks.

Mr. Dien said in his statement yesterday that Mr. Hien "declared" in Tokyo that the Vietnamese side is ready to resume the negotiations at any time and in any place with the United States on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

"In the coming meeting the two sides will express their opinions on questions of concern."

"In the interests of the two coun-

tries and of peace, stability and prosperity of the Southeast Asian region as well as of common peace in the world, the Vietnamese side has always shown an attitude of good will."

"If the American side also has good will like Vietnam, then a satisfactory solution may be found," Mr. Dien said.

Dropping Hints

Mr. Hien toured Asian and Southeast Asian countries in July, dropping hints that Vietnam, beset by a war with Cambodia, sagging relations with China and an economic crisis at home, is anxious to have ties with the United States.

Hanoi's answer to Mr. Vance's statement, which came within barely 24 hours, apparently indicates an interest in beginning discussions as soon as possible.

Western diplomats have suggested that another motivation for Hanoi's interest in friendship with Washington is Vietnam's increasing dependence on the Soviet Union.

Until this year, Vietnam has balanced Chinese and Soviet influence, but with border problems, a dispute over ethnic Chinese and China's backing of Cambodia in the border war, Hanoi has had to lean strongly in Moscow's direction.

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The Korean Inquiry Lives

Frankly, we thought we'd seen the end of the Korean influence-peddling inquiry when the House ethics committee summed up what wrongdoing it had found in a year and its special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, announced he'd gone as far as he could without Kim Dong Jo.

The inquiry suddenly revived, however, with word that Mr. Kim, the former ambassador in Washington who has been accused of bribing as many as 10 congressmen, will be responding to the committee's queries after all. His cooperation is critical; congressmen on the take from rice dealer Tongsun Park could deny they were dealing with a known foreign agent, but this is not a claim that anyone on the take from Ambassador Kim can sustain. Taking something "of any kind, whatever" from a foreign official violates a constitutional ban; it is not a crime for which a congressman can be prosecuted, but it is something for which a member could properly be punished by the House.

The key apparently is that the Koreans, after rejecting a final personal appeal by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to receive two special emissaries on the Kim matter, felt obliged to do something to remove the bitter taste their stonewalling had left in U.S. mouths. That Mr. Jaworski, Seoul's nemesis, had meanwhile withdrawn from the inquiry and that, notwithstanding the scandal, Congress had voted military aid perhaps made it easier for Seoul to bend without seeming to lose face by buckling under U.S. pressure. The State Department encouraged a gesture of reasonableness to sweeten the future atmosphere in which Washington will regard Korea. Ethics committee chairman John Flynt Jr., D-Ga., assented, seemingly dis-

posed for personal reasons to try to show that he could extract information from the Koreans that his disaffected special counsel, Mr. Jaworski, could not.

Skepticism is very much in order, nonetheless. Mr. Flynt, with the State Department quietly seconding him, suggests that the Koreans have offered assurances that the Kim answers will be accurate and substantial: Names will be named. Hmm.

Procedurally, the terms — an exchange of letters — under which the House has agreed to question Ambassador Kim are those Mr. Jaworski earlier rejected. There is no requirement that, at least at some later point in the process, the testimony be taken under some form of oath; and there is no provision for cross-examination, though there is a prospect that "clarifying" questions can be asked. The danger is that any material provided by Mr. Kim will be merely a smear, or unusable in a subsequent House disciplinary proceeding.

The tough decisions now are Korea's to make. Having gotten through the U.S. political year bruised but upright, Seoul might well have concluded that its stonewalling had paid off. If it is in fact still prepared to consider good-faith cooperation with the House inquiry, that is greatly to its credit.

If, on the other hand, the Koreans are playing games, the cost will be heavy indeed. It will be painful to just about everybody concerned if Ambassador Kim helps verify even some of the allegations that have been made against him. But it will be a wise investment in the candor and trust that good friends and allies owe to each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tip Blows His Top

Ah, what a battle of titans: Tip O'Neill, the speaker of the House, versus the White House.

And what was it all about? Well, the speaker last year got the administration to keep his friend Robert Griffin in an important job. But the administration later concluded that he had to be replaced. Apparently, not enough care was taken to assuage the speaker's sensibilities. He became angry indeed, saying he had been misled by Frank Moore, the president's emissary, and that he and Griffin had been "shabbily treated."

The White House then abandoned its posture of dignified virtue and told Vice President Mondale, no less, to find Griffin another job "worthy of his talents." But that did not appease the speaker — and he tried to take back his blocks and his dump truck. He would not allow Moore, the president's congressional liaison, into his office.

A White House spokesman called the tempest "unfortunate." That seems a mild word for cronyism, clumsiness and pouting; "silly" would be more like it. The episode's only redeeming feature is its brevity. The vice president has found Mr. Griffin a nice, new \$50,000 job. O'Neill is moving from grumpiness to magnanimity. Graham crackers and milk for all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Fedorenko Decision

The decision of a federal court judge in Florida to permit Fedore Fedorenko, accused Nazi war criminal, to keep his American citizenship was justified on the basis of the evidence presented against him.

Fedorenko... denied that he whipped and shot Jews in the notorious Nazi prison camp at Treblinka while he was a guard there during World War II. He claimed he was forced to be a guard after the Nazis took him as a prisoner.

Judge Norman C. Roettger noted that Fedorenko also was a victim of Nazi aggression. He said that the burden of proof that he had committed atrocities at the prison was not met. During the trial some of the elderly witnesses were vague about identifying him.

The judge said it appeared that some had been coached on what to say. He criticized the "tearful theatrics" and the shouts of demonstrators at the courthouse for the death penalty.

Fedorenko admitted lying on his naturalization papers when he came to this country 35 years ago, but said he did it to prevent being sent to the Soviet Union. A native of Ukraine he stated falsely that he had been a farmer in Poland when he was taken prisoner by the Nazis.

The judge said the lie was not serious enough to warrant taking away his citizenship. That would have meant deportation and possible trial as a war criminal in Europe.

Those who would convict Fedorenko for a

questionable role 35 years ago as a Nazi prison guard should remember that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel many years ago, when he was an admitted revolutionary, took part in action that was considered criminal.

If Begin were to be arrested and brought to trial... there would be justifiable protests against prosecution at this late date. Time makes a big difference in memories and behavior.

—From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The Sinking White House

A team of government surveyors has disclosed that the White House is sinking. The building has settled about a quarter of an inch during the last 30 years.

We shouldn't wonder. There's been a lot of shifting going on during the last half-century. There was wide agreement, for example, that the Roosevelt White House was tilted far left of center. During Eisenhower's administration, pundits noted that it swung back to the right. Then back to the left again during Kennedy and Johnson. It almost sunk in the ooze under Nixon.

These days nobody knows in which direction the Carter White House is leaning. Some claim it's gone to the right, while others say no, it's really leaning left.

With all the current doubt as to direction, it's hardly surprising that the building isn't stable. Or the country either for that matter.

—From the Portland (Me.) Press Herald.

International Opinion

Weak Hand in Rhodesia

The situation in Rhodesia is one of accelerating disaster. The internal solution propounded in March has failed. It has produced no discernible progress toward a just society. The four-man government of Smith, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau lacks authority. Most important, fighting has increased and is expected to go on increasing. [Brit-

ish Foreign Secretary] Owen has neither pushed Smith and his associates into meaningful exchanges within Rhodesia nor does he seem to cut much ice with [guerrilla leaders] Nkomo and Mugabe. Without force at its disposal Britain's hand has always been a weak one. Owen's supporters say that he has made the best of it. The fact remains that he has not succeeded.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1903

PANAMA, Colombia — The Colombian government has closed the paper El Istmeno for a six-month period following publication of an article which advocated the secession of the Isthmus of Panama, a part of Colombia, from that country, and the subsequent independence of the area. "We do not seek annexation to a foreign power," the article said. "We advocate the proclamation of a sovereign republic, governed and controlled by Isthmians alone."

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1928

LONDON — Vacancies for transatlantic passage aboard the huge new British airship R-100 have all been filled, it was announced today. A one-way ticket aboard the dirigible, now in final stages of completion in Yorkshire, costs \$5,000, but more than a hundred applications have had to be turned down. The R-100, which boasts a dance hall, palm court, veranda cafe, staterooms, and libraries, is due to be launched for trial flights early next month.



U.S. Human-Rights Laws: Trade Barrier?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The conflict over President Carter's human-rights program broke into an embarrassing boil on Aug. 3 when one of this nation's best Asian friends, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, boycotted Assistant Secretary of State Pat Derian's brief appearance at a meeting here of U.S. Asian allies.

As Mr. Carter's human-rights spearpoint, Derian wields a sharp weapon which drew blood on her visit to Manila last year. "She was rude to President Marcos," one ranking diplomat said. "Romulo was boycotting her here as an individual, not as a U.S. government official."

Allies of Derian insist she was only doing her duty in Manila. They insist, too, that the wave of new laws requiring strict human-rights accountability before U.S. arms, police equipment or ordinary commercial goods can be approved for export are making her job more complex than it used to be.

Under Attack

True or not, Derian and her rapidly expanding Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs are under attack — still largely subterranean — from the administration's political and economic specialists, from trade experts in the Commerce Department and from U.S. manufacturers. Thus far, the effect on the damnable Derian, a veteran of the Mississippi civil rights wars, is not noticeable.

On July 17 she hired liberal arms-specialist Stephen Cohen from the State Department's policy-planning staff to supervise all security-assistance exports (arms and police equipment) from the human-rights standpoint. Cohen

was the 10th top professional named to Derian's staff. At least two more are wanted.

Human-rights activists at the State Department argue that new laws linking arms sales to human rights made the hiring of Cohen mandatory. But the Pentagon, jealous about its arms-control powers, is angered. Cohen's new role is also resented by some officials in the office of Lucy Benson, undersecretary of state for security assistance.

Special Clout

More to the point is Derian's zeal as a political activist. High-ranking diplomats report that to push human-rights goals of Jimmy Carter, Derian is blunt. She informed the leaders of at least one foreign country with a poor human-rights record that, as the only assistant secretary of state sworn in by Mr. Carter himself, she possesses special clout. Insiders say she is the only assistant secretary who rates a regular private weekly session "with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance."

Some sins attributed to her may be exaggerated. For example, con-

sider the case of the \$411 worth of steel "griots" protectors and helmets for riot police in Indonesia (which has human-rights problems but sells the U.S. 9 percent of its imported oil). In fact, that deal was approved Aug. 4 after a delay of a mere two weeks.

But Mark Schneider, Derian's top aide and Sen. Edward Kennedy's former legislative assistant, aptly only as a symbol of how encompassing the U.S. human-rights role has become. The larger problem is agonizing delays in getting Derian's approval for his lucrative, commercial deals between U.S. manufacturers and foreign buyers in countries found guilty of human wrongs.

Delays

These "protectors" are significant (except for those who wear them) only as a symbol of how encompassing the U.S. human-rights role has become. The larger problem is agonizing delays in getting Derian's approval for his lucrative, commercial deals between U.S. manufacturers and foreign buyers in countries found guilty of human wrongs.

More than \$600 million worth of U.S. exports to Argentina (including \$270 million for Allis-Chalmers generators) have been held up more than four months. An additional half-billion dollars in military sales is in the same "hold" category, with no assurance that export licenses will be granted.

"Argentina is looking to Europe and Japan, even to the Soviet Union, for other sources for this stuff," a State Department economic expert said. "Once these trade patterns change they tend to stay changed."

Although both the military and commercial portions of these potential sales to Argentina are restricted by new human-rights laws which limit Derian's discretion, and her mushrooming empire at State seem to want more, not less, restraints. That is clear from the initials "M.S." on the original decision to reject the "griots protectors."

Such zeal has led Derian into deep trouble with the Philippines in the past. It could lead her into trouble with the White House in the near future.

More Third-World News Sought

By Mustapha Masmoudi

TUNIS — Calling for a new world order is no easy task, especially when it means facing the hostile reaction of the developed countries and the big international news agencies. We, the non-aligned countries, see in their attitude clear evidence of a lack of understanding

of our aims. For, we merely intend to establish a more balanced exchange of news and thus to promote international friendship through reciprocal knowledge of the world's peoples. We are anxious to create a "pool" of non-aligned news agencies that would add to the transnational agencies already giving positive coverage of matters concerning our countries.

That there is imbalance in news reporting cannot be denied. For example, a draft report of a study of coverage in 16 Latin American newspapers by the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies shows that 80 percent of the overall volume of messages distributed throughout the world are put out by a very few news agencies. Hence, the role of the non-aligned countries' news media is reduced to that of a consumer. Moreover, news concerning the problems that non-aligned countries face in their development efforts is sadly lacking within the mass of news disseminated.

Sean MacBride, chairman of UNESCO's International Communications Commission, demonstrated the disturbing discrepancy in the rate of coverage and the blatant lack of interest on the part of the big agencies in the problems of the Third World, by citing these figures on the location of the five largest news agencies' correspondents throughout the world: 34 percent in the United States, 28 percent in Europe, 17 percent in Asia and Australia, 6 percent in Latin America, 1 percent in the Middle East and 4 percent in Africa.

There are other obvious abuses as well in the prevailing world information order, particularly the tendentious reporting or interpreting of the news emanating from various international conferences, as well as the silence that greets any event that testifies to our desire to emerge from underdevelopment. Such "omissions," sometimes due to negligence, but more often to deliberate policy, in fact result in our being portrayed by caricature and occasionally ridicule.

Significantly, Western media reporting on the General Committee on European-Arab Dialogue in Tunis in February, 1977, did not hesitate to express a skepticism tainted with hostility that in no way reflected the statements of the European participants.

Some news organizations, including some of the biggest and most influential, ignore the essential elements of objective, serious-minded information and turn deliberately to sensationalism. They elect to draw from the facts only their "big event" aspects, to enlarge, emotionalize, and shock, missing the real meaning and significance of the situation. Some don't even attempt to hide their bias. Any item of news not fitting in with their preconceived ideas, and perhaps ideologies, is pushed aside and ignored.

At present, there is nothing we as news-consumer countries can do to

protect ourselves from abuse. Nor can we use these same mass media to supplement or rectify information damaging to our interests or our dignity, since such elementary rights are often absent. Nothing short of a universal ethic, maybe even an international right, would suffice to redress this deficiency.

Thus, there is no question of our attacking freedom of expression, but rather of assuring other peoples' right of expression. In fact, the concept of a new world information order does not imply that the state will take over the development of those countries' news media to enable them to participate in a better balanced flow of news among all areas of the world. Far from seeking any curb on freedom of the press, this concept intends to promote it by increasing the sources of information.

UN Efforts

The United Nations now has a growing interest in this question as shown by the organization in Tunis, last October, by the Center for Economic and Social Information of the United Nations, of an international colloquium on the subject.

We might also mention the seminar of news agencies organized by UNESCO's Commission for the Study of Communications Problems that looked into the structures of news organizations, technological progress in news transmission, the content of news, its objectivity and balance, and relations between news agencies, newspapers, and other media. We also expect the next UN General Assembly to focus attention on this question.

We would hope that our Western partners would work with us in the interests of humanity as a whole.

Mustapha Masmoudi is chairman of the International Council for the Coordination of Information in the Non-Aligned Countries. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

China: U.S. Need Not Be Beggar

By Kiyoshi Nasu

NEW YORK — In trying to normalize relations with the Peking government within the framework of the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972, the Carter administration seems to misunderstand the mind of the Asian people.

During my recent visit to the Far East, many political, business and academic leaders in the area expressed their deep concern that should the United States sever diplomatic relations and abrogate the mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China, a faithful ally in Asia, and thus act contrary to one of the most important Confucian values, the United States would lose forever the trust and confidence of the Asian people, including the mainland Chinese, and thus alienate all of Asia.

The Peking government has laid down three conditions to the United States to normalize relations: severance of diplomatic relations, withdrawal of U.S. forces and military facilities from Taiwan, and abrogation of the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

Dire Straits

Should the U.S. accept these conditions, Taiwan would be placed in dire straits.

Liberal U.S. scholars maintain that the United States should normalize relations with Peking immediately in order to keep Peking from ever reaching rapprochement with Moscow. This contention is groundless. The hostility between China and the Soviet Union is based on deep-rooted factors such as national rivalry and territorial problems.

The Washington-Peking relations also would not change. Peking leaders still consider the United States a capitalist-imperialist state and will continue to do so until they realize that communism is not the way of the modern world. Normalization would not change that rationale. Following the normalization, Peking could approach Moscow at any time.

Washington-Moscow relations on the other hand, would be further strained, making the world situation worse.

Two U.S. presidents and two secretaries of state have visited Peking on 10 occasions during the last five years. No ranking figures from Communist China have paid an official visit to Washington. Many Asians wonder why the United States, the greatest nation on earth, has to be so servile as to beg for normalization; and why the United States is unnecessarily negotiating from a position of weakness, seemingly unaware of possible repercussions such normalization will bring about to Taiwan and to Asia's security.

Peking eagerly hopes that the United States will retain its influence in the Far East. It is Peking that needs, desires and covets normalization. It also needs U.S. technology and assistance.

Accordingly, U.S. leaders should not have made another pilgrimage to Communist China, but the Communist Chinese leaders should have visited Washington. It should have been the United States that presented its own conditions for normalizing relations with the Peking government.

The United States conditions should be based on the following principles: that the United States will not betray its faithful ally; that it will continue to uphold the human rights and self-determination of the people of Taiwan; that normalization will not do anything to cause repercussions and endanger peace and security in the Far East and in southeast Asia; and that normalization will not do anything to seriously prejudice the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem by the Taiwanese and Chinese.

The United States should finally state that, until the problem of Taiwan is settled, the United States will maintain normal diplomatic relations and the mutual defense treaty with the nationalist Chinese. At the same time, the U.S. should state its willingness to establish normal relations with Peking.

Communist China would not immediately accept the U.S. conditions, and would make a big fuss. But at the same time, Asians, including mainland Chinese, will surely pay more respect to the United States.

The United States should never commit the folly of giving a faithful ally and independent state to the Communist camp, while stripping 17 million people of their homeland and human rights.

Kiyoshi Nasu, a former member to the editorial board of the Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo, wrote this article for The New York Times.

News Analysis

China Seen Warning Vietnam in Feud

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — The great falling-out between China and Vietnam has given more delight than concern to Southeast Asian governments fearful of the two major Communist powers in this region, but they respect the customs of diplomacy and do not let their pleasure show.

For the time being, the verbal escalation of the dispute between the former allies has not given rise to fears of war between them, but predictions of the course that events might take are guarded among both Asian officials and Western diplomats.

With minor differences in interpretation, arising largely from the secretiveness of both governments, which has not changed despite the high pitch of mutual accusations, a consensus has emerged on the causes of the dispute, although the abruptness with which a strained but publicly polite relationship broke down puzzles many observers.

Sizing up the prospects for the Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations scheduled for this month, diplomats and other sources feel that the controversy is so fundamental that a papering-over is the best that Peking and Hanoi can hope for. The primary issues in dispute are assumed to be the steady drift of

Vietnam into the Soviet camp and Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, China's client state.

End of Balancing Act

After skillfully walking on a razor's edge through 15 years of the Chinese-Soviet dispute, and obtaining supplies from both countries to conduct its war against the United States and South Vietnam, Hanoi has drawn closer to Moscow since its military victory and thus stoked China's fears of encirclement by pro-Soviet states.

The end of Vietnam's balancing act is attributed to a decline in diplomatic craftsmanship, particularly since the death of Ho Chi Minh, and Hanoi's failure to consolidate in peace what it gained in war.

Apparent economic mismanagement, coupled with widespread resistance on the part of southern Vietnam's population to incorporation into a state-managed economy, caused economic problems for Hanoi that made it necessary to turn again and again to the Soviet Union for economic assistance.

Vietnam's choice of Moscow over Peking as its principal ally is believed to have been dictated largely by the tendency of small nations to embrace a distant nation rather than one with which they share a border.

Vietnam's recent entry into the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance formalized this alignment, and indications from Peking are that the move infuriated China.

Murky Question

The causes of Vietnam's war with Cambodia are clear and a constantly disputed border and a long history of mutual antagonism — but the question of whether Vietnam or Cambodia bears a preponderance of responsibility for its outbreak is murky.

China is regarded as having had no choice but to side with its client in Phnom Penh, but it has been noted here that China has thrown its support more behind Cambodia as a state than behind the regime of Prime Minister Pol Pot.

The radical Cambodian regime is believed to be an embarrassment to Peking, because Phnom Penh is carrying Maoist dogma on social organization to ruthless extremes, while China has diminished its dogmatism in favor of practical approaches to making the country more livable.

Asian and diplomatic analysts believe that China sought an opportunity to warn Vietnam that no matter how close its relationship with Moscow, China is the principal power with which any Southeast Asian country has to reckon.

That opportunity arose when Vietnam launched a series of economic measures to end the continuing deviations from the rigors of a socialist economy that, more than three years after the war, still set southern Vietnam apart from the north and were beginning to spread northward.

The attack on private enterprise struck especially hard at the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, who are estimated at 1.2 million to 1.5 million, mostly in southern Vietnam. So did the deportation of city dwellers to rugged "new economic zones" in uninhabited, often densely forested regions.

In response, China cut off economic aid to Vietnam, attributed the exodus of ethnic Chinese — perhaps 150,000 so far — to Vietnamese persecution, withdrew its ambassador from Hanoi and closed Vietnam's three consulates in China.

Analysis does not believe that Vietnam provoked the falling-out with China by aiming its measures at its Chinese minority. They suspect that China would have used any excuse that presented itself to pick a fight with Vietnam in order to assert its anger and might.

China's actions are seen here as deliberate provocation, to be read in Hanoi as a warning that it must reconsider its closeness to the Soviet Union.

While their breach deepens, China and Vietnam miss no opportunity to put their case to other nations, in Asia and beyond. But no analyst is ready to predict the course of the dispute between powers who remain deeply uncommunicative to the outside world on the essence of their policies.

2 U.S. Reporters Get New Threat By Soviet Judge

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Two U.S. reporters, who were fined last week for failing to print a court order retracting a story judged libelous, face a second deadline tomorrow and a warning from the judge that he will take "different measures" if they fail to comply.

Craig Whitney, of The New York Times, and Harold Piper, of The Baltimore Sun, were convicted last month of slander for articles they wrote involving a Georgian dissident.

The court ordered them to print a retraction in either a Soviet or a U.S. newspaper and to pay more than \$3,000 in court costs. Both newspapers refused to print the retractions.

Both reporters were out of the country during the trial. Mr. Whitney returned to Moscow two weeks ago and Mr. Piper is scheduled to return Aug. 14.

Last week, the court fined both reporters 50 rubles each (\$72.50) for failing to comply with the retraction order. Mr. Whitney paid the court costs and fines for both reporters, but said he was doing so "under protest."



BUS PLUNGE — Rescuers work at lake in Eastman, Quebec, where bus, carrying mostly handicapped persons returning from a theater outing, sank Friday night. The bus plunged into the lake after its brakes failed. Forty-one of the 48 persons aboard were killed.

41 Killed After Bus Plunges Into Lake in Quebec

EASTMAN, Quebec, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A bus carrying physically and mentally handicapped persons lost its brakes on a steep road, plunged into a lake and sank, killing 41 of the 48 persons aboard.

"The people were screaming. They called 'It's so cold. It's so cold. It's so cold. We want help,'" said Norman Carpentier, who estimated that it

took 30 minutes for the bus to sink after the crash Friday night. Others said it took 15 minutes.

"Before that time, everybody, they cried," said Mr. Carpentier, a piano player at the nearby Lac d'Argent Hotel.

The group was returning from a theater outing when the brakes of the bus failed. It apparently left the road and hit Lac d'Argent at about 40 to 45 mph. It

skipped along the water for 500 feet, then settled under 60 feet of water and on about three feet of bottom mud, police said.

Police attached a cable to the bus yesterday and pulled it onto land.

The bodies were removed for identification to Asbestos, about 40 miles away, where a center for the handicapped had hired the bus for the theater trip.

In '71 Bid by Lin Biao

Chou Said to Have Led Anti-Coup Force

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The late Premier Chou En-lai took direct command of the armed forces and played the key role in crushing a plot to assassinate party chairman Mao Tse-tung and seize power in 1971, according to a Chinese Army report.

The plot is said to have been led by Lin Biao, the defense minister and party vice chairman, who died when the plane in which he apparently tried to flee to the Soviet Union crashed in Outer Mongolia.

Called "Outline of Project 571," the plot was to kill Mao and make Lin Li-kuo, then deputy chief of the air force operations command, the party chairman, according to the report, which was quoted by the Chinese news agency last week.

Some details have been disclosed since the plot was reportedly foiled.

9th Game Ends In a Draw in Chess Match

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi today drew their last-luster ninth game of the world chess championship but intensified their war off the board, this time focusing on the match arbiter.

Mr. Karpov, the Soviet title holder, offered a draw on the game that was adjourned yesterday at the 41st move. A Korchnoi aide accepted the offer, making resumption of the game this afternoon unnecessary.

At the same time, Mr. Karpov accused the chief arbiter, Lothar Schmid of West Germany, of partiality in the handling of a protest lodged by Mr. Korchnoi against a Soviet parapsychologist.

Aides to Mr. Korchnoi demanded during the game yesterday that Dr. Vladimir Zouhar be thrown out of the playing hall or tucked away in a back seat in the gallery.

Mr. Korchnoi has accused Dr. Zouhar of attempting to hypnotize him into losing. The challenger's aides claimed the doctor was responsible for his losing to the 27-year-old champion in the eighth game.

Officials called an emergency meeting to resolve the dispute. With today's draw, Mr. Karpov is leading 1-0. The first man to win six games collects the world title and \$350,000. The loser gets \$200,000.

Saudis Revalue the Rial

BAHRAIN, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency informed dealers that it revalued the selling rate for the dollar to 3.39 rials, the fourth upward adjustment in less than a month, money market sources said here today. They added that the move reflected the dollar's weakness against the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights to which the rial is officially linked.

Cosmos-1,028 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1,028, the Tass news agency reported today.

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White Elephant Image

Montreal's 2d Airport Trying to Get Off Ground

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL (NYT) — Ever since Montreal's big Mirabel International Airport began operations in November, 1975, it has been called a white elephant.

Fewer passengers than expected, higher deficits, adverse publicity, a continuing lack of connections with the rest of the country and inadequate links with Montreal have contributed to the airport's unflattering public image.

Transport Canada, the federal government agency that runs the airports and other transportation facilities, has decided that, if the image cannot be erased, perhaps it can be made likable.

Thus, in the last few months, a graceful, even jovial white elephant has been appearing in advertisements in the press and in trade publications designed to reconcile the public and the travel industry with what is supposed to be Canada's major aeronautical point of entry and departure.

Vincent Paquette, head of Transport Canada's public affairs department for Quebec, recalled how Volkswagen's first car was deceptively called a bug or a beetle when it appeared in the United States. "Volkswagen just adopted the terms and sold a lot of cars that way," he said.

Before Mirabel is as successful, it is generally agreed, a major decision must be made in Ottawa. That is to begin moving most of the air traffic handled by Montreal's second and older airport, Dorval, to Mirabel. In April, the federal minister of transport, Otto Lang, promised to produce by January a schedule of transfers, but most people here are skeptical about it.

Those dealing with the problem say that the \$650 million invested in Mirabel will not pay off until it becomes the only center of long-distance flights. Dorval would handle regional flights and private traffic and continue as a maintenance center.

There is a lot of resistance to the change. Canada's two major airlines, Air Canada and Canadian Pacific, have been installed at Dorval for years and are reluctant to move their domestic operations. Thousands of people who work at Dorval live close by and dislike the idea of changing.

Passengers also are resisting the change because Dorval is about 18 miles, or 20 minutes, from central Montreal. Mirabel is 35 miles away, or twice the travel time.

The result is that most passengers coming to Montreal from western Canada for a flight abroad must change airports. Passengers arriving at Mirabel from abroad must, most of the time, change air-

ports to continue to other points in North America.

A few airlines, like Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa, are allowed to continue to Toronto, and there are a few direct flights a day into Mirabel from other Canadian cities.

Max Bruch, Air France's station manager for Mirabel, said that this was not enough and that the problem will not be solved "until Mirabel is connected with the rest of the country." Otherwise, he has only minor grievances against the Mirabel operation.

The new ad campaign is meant to counter, among other things, an aggressive campaign by Logan International Airport in Boston. Logan has been telling Canadian travelers and travel agents that, if they arrive in Boston, they can continue to Europe from the same airport.

Mirabel's connections with Montreal are also defective. A special highway from Montreal to Mirabel was stopped miles short of its goal by the Quebec government, which was reluctant to proceed until Mirabel became the main center of passenger and freight traffic that it was meant to be.

A plan for high-speed rail connections between Montreal and Mirabel has never been started. A 400-acre industrial zone equipped at a cost of almost \$4 million is empty because promotion has been inadequate and because potential manufacturers have been put off by the lack of services in an isolated rural area.

Dorval, which handles 8 million passengers each year, is crowded and has few amenities and limited possibilities for expansion. Because it is close to populated areas, it is forced to suspend operations at midnight because of noise.

Mirabel has enough space and isolation so that it can work around the clock and can expand from its present single terminal to six if need be. Last year, 2.7 million persons came through it instead of the expected 3.5 million. It began operations at a time when the oil crisis had seriously hurt air travel and did not expand as expected.

Last year, Mirabel had a deficit of almost \$50 million, the largest part from loan repayments. By itself, Mirabel is considered an efficient and comfortable airport where passengers and their baggage are moved quickly from airplane to exit.

But the spacious terminal has a somewhat empty and desolate look. It needs most of those 8 million persons that Dorval handles rather uneventfully before the white elephant ceases to be a pejorative term.

Lisbon Deadline Expires On Forming New Cabinet

LISBON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A presidential deadline for a solution to Portugal's government crisis expired today with the political parties still bickering about what should come next.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who five days ago gave the parties until today to form a new Cabinet of their own or face the creation of a presidential technocratic government, scheduled another round of talks for tomorrow with the four major parties.

Despite separate last-minute consultations between the pivotal Socialists and their former conservative allies and the Communists yesterday, politicians said that no compromise was in sight, making the appointment of a nonpartisan Cabinet almost certain.

The crisis was triggered two weeks ago when the conservative Center Democrats abandoned the six-month-old coalition to press for the ouster of Agriculture Minister Luis Saia, whom they accused of pushing "pro-leftist farm policies."

All four big minority parties have said they are willing for Gen. Eanes to attempt a remedy of his own, but outgoing Socialist Premier Mario Soares has warned the president against endangering the nation's young democracy by as-

suming too much power for himself.

The pro-Soviet Communists have echoed the Socialist admonition, while the conservatives and Social Democrats back a more forceful role for Gen. Eanes.

With interparty hostility riding high, many politicians said they doubted that a new government could last until the regularly scheduled 1980 elections, making an early return to the polls nearly inevitable.

Political and news media speculation on whom Gen. Eanes will ask in head a new government has run wild, with about 25 names mentioned.

Politicians said that Gen. Eanes probably would end the speculation by late in the week, after meeting Wednesday with the watchdog military Revolutionary Council.

Taipei Prelate Quits To Head University

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI has accepted the resignation of Archbishop Stanislaus Lo Kuang of Taipei but has asked him to continue to run that archdiocese as apostolic administrator, the Vatican announced yesterday.

It said Archbishop Lo Kuang, 67, resigned after the pope appointed him to succeed Cardinal Paul Yu Pin as rector of Fu Jen Catholic University.

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President Urho Kekkonen, 78: Health appears vulnerable.

Finland Asks: Who Will Succeed Kekkonen?

A Delicate Balancing Act Is Critical

By R.W. Apple Jr.

HELSINKI (NYT) — In Finland, there is one question that never goes away. People have been posing it for almost a decade, but never with more urgency than now. Who, the politicians and diplomats ask, will succeed Urho Kekkonen as president? The rugged, resolute Mr. Kekkonen, who has kept Finland balanced between East and West since taking office in 1956, was elected to a new six-year term in January. He is entertaining no thoughts of stepping down. But having been born with this century, he is 78 years old, and his health appears to be vulnerable.

"He doesn't ski as much as he once did," a friend reported. "He's not sick, but he isn't as strong as he used to be."

Potential successors are already jockeying for position. But political maneuvering here is subtle, and most of those who will discuss the situation do so only on the condition that they remain anonymous. A muting of voices is one of the consequences of life in the shadow not only of the Soviet Union, but also of a president as powerful as Mr. Kekkonen.

Critical Choice

Finding the right successor, someone who can preserve Finland's independence while continuing to pacify Moscow, is critical for the Finns. Mr. Kekkonen has made himself the indispensable man by his skill in dealing with the Russians; in 1974 an election was postponed to assure Moscow that continuity would be maintained, and Mr. Kekkonen has faced only token opposition in elections of 1962, 1968 and this year.

"The choice will tell us a lot about the direction this country is going to take," a Western diplomat said. "How far will they go to keep the Russians happy?"

Under the Finnish Constitution, the president is responsible for foreign policy, and some Finns would like to give some of the powers to the prime minister, a less influential figure.

Finland could easily have become another Poland or Hungary. It was defeated by the Soviet Union in the winter war of 1939-40. Having allied itself with Nazi Germany in 1941, Finland was defeated by Mos-

cow a second time, and it was forced to accept arduous peace terms. Its southeastern border lies 80 miles from Leningrad. But the Finns, and Mr. Kekkonen in particular, have clung tenaciously to the middle ground.

Concessions

In part, this has involved what the Finnish government views as concessions to reality: the extension of Mr. Kekkonen's term for four years beginning in 1974, making possible a linkup with Western Europe's Common Market; a common understanding that the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League would be included in parliamentary coalitions; silence from the government and press on the subject of Soviet dissidents; and an intensive program of cultural and political interchange with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

At the same time, Mr. Kekkonen has emphasized Finland's ability to function outside the tensions between East and West. It trades heavily with both. Helsinki has served as the site of a number of international conferences, including the European Security Conference of 1975. And Finland makes major contributions to the United Nations, supplying three assistant secretaries-general and the coordinator of the Middle East peacekeeping force, Gen. Eristo Sillanpaa.

Some critics in the West say that Mr. Kekkonen has given too much away. They believe that, behind a facade of democracy, Finland has tacitly granted the Russians veto power over its policies. The critics call this process "Finlandization."

'Excessive Servility'

Jorn Donner, a novelist and filmmaker of Swedish descent, is among the few domestic critics willing to state his case openly. While conceding that he votes for Mr. Kekkonen — "a man more necessary than

beloved" — Mr. Donner is critical of what he calls "excessive servility toward Moscow."

But the vast majority of prominent Finns and of Westerners who live in Finland believe that Mr. Kekkonen has maintained as much independence, given the geopolitical facts with which Finland must live, as anyone could have. The leader of a major political party noted with pride that neither Finnish culture nor the Finnish economy had fallen under Soviet dominance. The Soviet Union accounts for only about 20 percent of Finland's export trade.

"Whatever they have done to appease the Russians, they have done with their eyes open," said a diplomat who has lived here for three years. "They have drawn the lessons of their own history, and you cannot argue with the fact that 33 years after World War II, their voice is heard in both Washington and Moscow."

Preserving that voice would be the goal of the popularly chosen 300 electors who would then elect a president. They would choose among the nominees of the major parties. Although theoretically free to choose an outsider, they would consider that too risky, in the view of local analysts. In fact, most of the speculation centers on three candidates — two from the Center Party and one from the Social Democratic Party. They are:

• Ahti Karjalainen, a 55-year-old economist who has served as finance minister, foreign minister and prime minister in governments since 1957. Now a director of the Bank of Finland, he is a member of the Center Party, which has its strength in rural areas and small towns.

• Johannes Virolainen, a 64-year-old agronomist who also belongs to the Center Party. He has held the same Cabinet positions as Mr. Karjalainen and serves as minister of agriculture.

• Mauno Koivisto, 55, a former prime minister, who belongs to the Social Democratic Party, which in the 1960s dropped leaders whom the Soviet Union opposed. He is an unorthodox politician, a populist of

craggy, Lincolnian appearance who is popular with the general public but unpopular with the leaders of his party. If they have their way, he may never be nominated, but he has a large following.

It appears probable that the Electoral College, which has real power in Finland, would be composed roughly the same way as recent parliaments. If so, three of the four biggest parties — Social Democratic, Center, Communist and Conservative — would have to unite to form a majority. In that situation, the Center Party, from which Mr. Kekkonen came, would be likely to provide his successor.

"The Center Party has kept the keys to power since the republic was founded in 1919," said Jan Magnus Jansson, editor of Hufvudstadsbladet, a Swedish-language daily here. "In almost every case, they are the most acceptable partner for other parties."

Weaknesses

Both Mr. Virolainen and Mr. Karjalainen have weaknesses. Mr. Virolainen is considered too pro-Western. According to members of Parliament from several parties, he has only "correct" relations with the Soviet embassy. All politicians expect the embassy to make its wishes known, and some expect it to oppose Mr. Virolainen.

Mr. Karjalainen, on the other hand, is thought to be a Soviet favorite. An East European diplomat said of him: "He's flexible, he understands, he's someone we can deal with." Once considered the favorite to succeed Mr. Kekkonen, Mr. Karjalainen incurred the president's displeasure in 1971 by seeming to seek the position too openly. Since then, he has made a modest comeback, and his absence from ministerial office since 1975 may prove to be a benefit. Even in Finland, politicians with nonpolitical images are in vogue.

Asked which man his party would choose, an influential member of the Center Party said that the person must "understand the rules of our relationship with the Soviet Union, and be must be reliable, a consistent man with long experience."

Was he describing Mr. Karjalainen?

"There are those," came the reply, "who would be inclined to reach that conclusion."

2 Years After Dioxine Accident, A Cloud Still Hangs Over Seveso, Italy

Residents Fear Long-Term Effects of Toxic Chemical

By Piero Valsecchi

SEVESO, Italy (AP) — Two years after a toxic cloud killed animals, destroyed vegetation and forced evacuation, parts of this city of 17,000 near Milan are still dead, its residents barred and farming forbidden.

But some residents are returning to the less polluted surrounding areas, despite lingering fears over the long-term effects of dioxine poisoning.

The case, considered Italy's worst ecological disaster, still is far from over.

The cloud of the highly toxic chemical, leaking from the Swiss-owned firm Icmesa, engulfed a large area of this northern Italian town, forcing evacuation of about 800 residents. About 500 have returned.

Residents Barred

A few families remain away by choice, claiming the area to be unsafe. The others, about 280 evacuated from the most polluted area — the 87.3-hectare (215-acre) Zone A — are barred from their property, perhaps forever.

It is still prohibited to raise vegetables, fruits and poultry in an area of 1,780 hectares (4,394 acres). Meanwhile, controversy and

fears about the long-term effects on the health of residents have not faded, and many are frightened by reports that dioxine may have serious effects on the liver, as suggested by some Italian and foreign researchers.

Seveso's death rate and the incidence of liver diseases there have not increased after dioxine pollution; rates are below the national average. But, according to Carlo Vezzoni, an official of the special regional relief organization in Seveso, many residents still feel unsafe.

Birth Rate Drops

A major evidence of uncertainty and fear among residents is the severe drop in the area's birth rate — to 12.6 per thousand last year and early this year from an average of 17.8 per thousand from 1973 through 1976.

Dioxine's effects on pregnant women have not been established, a Seveso doctor said. Authorities suggested birth control for Seveso residents after several women resorted to abortion fearing that their unborn babies would be malformed.

The major problem is that the effects of dioxine on humans are virtually unknown, Mr. Vezzoni said. Means for dealing with the problem in Seveso had to be developed on the spot, as this was the world's first known major case of dioxine pollution.

Several Days

In fact, it took several days to realize the potential danger and extent of the pollution after a valve at the Icmesa plant burst under extreme heat and allowed 4.5 pounds of dioxine to spread in a white cloud over Seveso.

Dioxine is a by-product of TCDD, a chemical once used as a defoliant in the Vietnam War.

About 50 persons were hospitalized a few days after the leak, most of them suffering from skin eruptions. Some children have permanent scars. Numbers of birds and other animals died, and trees and vegetables withered.

Evacuation was ordered 10 days later. Since then, Zone A has become a dead land. Weeds have grown close to the shattered, abandoned houses in the fenced area, barred to everybody except scientists in white overalls and protective masks.

A total of 77,000 animals that lived in the zone and nearby areas have been killed and their carcasses destroyed with acid. Tons of polluted foliage and grass have been buried in the zone.

Scraped Earth

The zone also contains tons of earth scraped from the top 20 to 30 centimeters (8 to 12 inches) of the central 32 hectares (79 acres).

Residents who are still barred from their houses are being com-

Propane Tank Car Explodes in Illinois

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6 (AP) — A railroad tank car carrying propane gas exploded early today after six cars of an Illinois Terminal Railway freight train derailed, state police said. About 200 residents of nearby homes were evacuated.

A resulting fire continued to burn seven hours after the explosion, troops said. Two motorists passing near the site of the explosion were injured but no deaths were reported.

pensated and given a chance to rebuild in unpolluted areas of Seveso and in nearby villages.

The total cost of the Icmesa incident is estimated by Italian authorities at 110 billion lire (\$121 million). It could be fully covered to Givaudan, the Swiss-based parent company of Icmesa, if a pending civil suit puts full responsibility on the Swiss company.

Givaudan, which is part of the Hoffmann-La Roche pharmaceutical and chemical group, has re-employed in its Italian subsidiaries all 110 Icmesa workers after the firm was closed following the leakage.

Emergency Shelter

The Swiss company also has paid about 10 billion lire (\$11 million) for emergency shelter to those evacuated.

Augusta Grassi, one of the evacuees who came back to her house, explained that she is confident that the authorities have done a good job of cleaning.

Business was another reason for her decision. Along with her son and a daughter, she runs a cafe and a tobacco shop. Mrs. Grassi, a widow, said she was tired of living in a

motel, as most of the evacuees do. Giorgio Riva, 62, returned to his home because he owns it and because he does not believe in what he said are the exaggerated dangers of dioxine.

"I ate fruits and vegetables from my garden in the days that followed the leakage, before evacuation, and nothing happened to me and my wife," he said. "Certainly on that day something serious happened, as I found dead birds and I felt strange itching. By now everything is over."

Declared a health official: "People think that after reclamation and removal of the polluted land there is no longer any danger. We think, however, that the ban is right as a precautionary measure. We can only warn them against underestimating the potential danger of dioxine."

The potential danger has induced authorities to carry out about 600,000 blood tests and other medical checks on residents since July, 1977. Monitoring of earth samples is also continuing.

Such tests may go on for years, the health official added.



Seveso villa, shown in 1976 photo, was abandoned shortly after the accident, and area was sealed with barbed-wire fence.

Man Destroying Species by the Scores Each Year

Scientists Warn of Damage From Plant Extinction

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — Somewhere on the face of the earth, perhaps in a Brazilian jungle or on a Cambodian mountainside, or maybe by the banks of the Congo River, a nondescript little plant may be growing, synthesizing in its leaves a substance that can cure cancer or prevent heart attacks.

The odds are good, however, that at the present rate of expanding human impact on the earth's wildlife, that little plant will be pushed into extinction before anybody discovers its value.

Although nearly half the drugs used in medicine today are based on substances first discovered in nature, and although less than 10

percent of the world's plants have been screened for medically useful compounds, human activity is being allowed to destroy species of plants, by the scores if not by the hundreds, every year.

Also, as the pressure grows to develop new sources of food, plant breeders turn increasingly to wild plants to find genetic traits that can be bred into the 20 crop species upon which most of the world's people depend.

Some plant breeders warn that the potential for improvement in that small number of crop species may be reaching its limit. It may be time, they say, to go back into the wild and, as has not been done since neolithic times, find new

plant species that can be domesticated for food.

Unnamed Species

Similarly, an untold number of animal species are reaching extinction without anyone's ever naming them, much less discovering any uses to which they might be put.

While the problem of endangered species has largely been viewed as an aesthetic concern of sentimentalists, many scientists are warning with increasing alarm that the issue is of far greater consequences for man than the loss of a few spectacular species.

George Woodwell, an ecologist at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts,

calls the problem biological impoverishment and warns that the quality of human life can be expected to decline as the diversity of species declines.

Norman Myers, a wildlife biologist based in Africa, estimates that in tropical forests one species is becoming extinct every day and that the rate will go to one extinction an hour in just a few years.

Thomas Lovejoy, a biologist who heads the World Wildlife Fund, estimates that, if current trends continue unchecked, at least one-sixth of all the species inhabiting the earth today will be extinct by the end of the century.

Nobody really knows how many kinds of plants and animals there are. Estimates range from 3 million to more than 10 million, of which only about 1½ million have been recorded.

Erik Ekholm of the Worldwatch Institute, a private, Washington-based research organization that analyzes global issues, estimates that by the year 2000, human-

caused extinctions will have claimed hundreds of thousands of species of life, nearly all before they can be examined for possible uses.

"If allowed to occur, the projected losses of unique life forms would constitute an irreversible alteration in the nature of the biosphere even before we understand its workings," Mr. Ekholm wrote in a report entitled "Disappearing Species: The Social Challenge." He warned, "The fabric of life will not just suffer a minor rip; sections of it will be torn to shreds."

A Complex Issue

Most of the threat is in the tropics, where, because of climatic conditions, far more varied and complex communities of plants and animals have evolved than in the temperate zones. It has been found that a volcano in the Philippines, for example, supports a greater variety of woody plants than does the entire United States. The biologically richest area of the earth is believed to be the Amazon basin, which is literally being bulldozed in search of minerals.

Although the remedies prescribed by conventionally minded animal lovers tend to suggest bans on economic expansion and industrial development, thoughtful analysts like Mr. Ekholm see the issue as rather more complex.

"All over the world," he wrote in the report, "developers and conservationists have been at loggerheads, but this will have to change. Economic progress and stability are threatened by the degradation of the earth's living resources. Yet, keeping the biosphere in good order will not be possible unless people's basic needs are satisfied and population growth is quickly slowed."

Mr. Ekholm argues that, if the world's species are part of everyone's heritage, the cost of protecting them should be borne by everyone, not solely by those in the poor countries of the tropics, where the burden chiefly falls. He suggests

not only that the rich countries increase their aid for conservation of critical habitats, but also that they lead aid for more rapid, broad-based economic development in those countries.

"Equitable economic progress," Mr. Ekholm wrote, "will provide alternative livelihoods for people who might otherwise endanger nature reserves. It will also allow people to take a farsighted view of the importance of biological diversity."

"Developers and conservationists," he said, "need each other if the ultimate goals of either are to be met, for biological impoverishment and human impoverishment are inextricably intertwined."

Congress Is Told To Cut Program For Controllers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — At a cost of \$370,000 each, the government is training and finding new careers for former air traffic controllers who ask for help.

Because of the high cost, and because few controllers take advantage of the program, the General Accounting Office has recommended to Congress that the program be shelved.

Congress established the second-career program in 1972 to aid controllers who had been removed from their jobs because they no longer were able to perform the highly specialized duties.

The Federal Aviation Agency employs more than 18,000 controllers at 400 airports and 25 air-traffic control centers. Because the skill is so specialized, limited opportunities exist outside government for the controllers. Up to two years of schooling was designed to train them for new careers.

But about half of the 2,580 controllers eligible since 1972 have either declined to use the program or withdrawn from it.

Word Inflation

Puts Kreutzer

Out of Lexicon

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — "Antigropelos" is out. So are "jirga," "kreutzer" and "pood."

They mean water-proof leggings, an assembly of Afghan headmen, an obsolete German or Austrian coin and a former measure of weight in Russia," explained Elizabeth Knight of the Oxford University Press.

The words were deemed expendable for the just-published sixth edition of "The Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English," first issued in 1924 and last revised in 1969.

"They are splendid words but we hope they won't be missed — we had to sacrifice them from the old edition to keep to the length and to make way for the new words that our hospitable and inventive language is continually taking in," Miss Knight said.

July 1978

By Carl Gervitz

Japanese professionals were stunned at the apparent transformation in market psychology. A week ago they were preaching to disbelievers that conditions were unlikely to worsen significantly and now they find the market suddenly discounting all the negatives with an effectiveness that has left skeptics scratching their heads in disbelief. For its part, Solomon Brothers reported Friday that up-

If the World Bank could borrow 200 million DM for 12 years at 6 percent, as it has just done to the distress of underwriters and investors, Chase insisted that it could do slightly better given the scarcity value of prime U.S. names issuing

The EIB's upcoming dollar issue — \$100 million for 12 years — will be unusual in that \$80 million will be managed and underwritten by Japanese banks for sale to domestic institutions. Japan, like West Ger-

Standby Agreements

While the Japanese have participated in the general downtrend in
(Continued on Page 11)

The EIB loan, officials hope, will incite domestic institutional investors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP-DP) —

Among other proposals, producers have suggested that the international coffee agreement be modified to raise the trigger price at which export quotas could be imposed. Friday's September coffee contract price was roughly half the life-of-contract high of \$2.48 a pound reached in June, 1977.

Generally Quiet

Commodities futures trading Friday in New York and Chicago was generally quiet, reflecting quieter

Gold futures on New York's Comex, in the absence of major news in the market, closed fairly

On Thursday, volume surged to 66.37 million shares, a daily record, shattering the former high of 63.49 million set on April 17 of this year. The ticker tape on Thursday ran as much as 22 minutes late during part of the session because of the heavy turnover.

Stock prices also benefited from the tremendous volume with the Dow Jones industrial average ending the week ahead 32.14 points to \$82.43. On Wednesday, the blue-chip barometer climbed 22.78 points, its biggest advance in three and a half years. The largest weekly gain in the Dow was posted for the week ended Jan. 7, 1976 when it rose 52.42 points to close

The upsurge occurred despite the many negative developments that have plagued the market, including the lingering worries over inflation, interest rates, the weakening of the dollar in foreign exchanges and the vigor of the economy.

What was the week's rally? Most analysts agreed it was largely the work of such institutions as mutual funds and pension funds. William M. LeFevre, vice president and investment strategist of Granger & Company, commented, "Institutional investors are still sitting on piles of cash and if the market is really going to soar, they don't want to be left in the lurch."

Contributing to last week's hectic trading was stepped-up foreign buying plus investors' hopes that interest rates would soon level off. "We saw a lot of buying from abroad on Wednesday and Thursday" was comparable to what happened in mid-April when prices and volume went through the roof.

Exchange, pork-belly futures scored limit price gains across the board. A brighter outlook for consumer demand for bacon, plus continuing reports of good cash prices and diminished supplies, spurred buying.

Cattle Mixed
Cattle futures were mixed, from 0.10 cent a pound lower to 0.22 cent higher, and hog contracts scored 0.62-cent to 1.38-cent gains on reports of a light hog run and firm demand.

Sales in		Net	

[illegible]

TECHNET ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION

Tokyo, Japan

The undersigned herewith announces that notice has been received from Pioneer Electronic Corporation, by letter dated 24th July, 1978, that it will redeem by prepayment on 20th September, 1978 all of the 6¼ per cent Convertible Debentures due 1989 outstanding on that date.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 3 of the Trust Deed dated 20th March, 1974 the Debentures will be redeemed at 104 per cent of the principal amount together with the accrued interest from 1st October, 1977 to end inclusive 19th September, 1978 and will cease to bear interest from 20th September, 1978.

Payment of interest end premium end repayment of the principal amount of the Debentures will be made in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the Trust Deed et

Pierson Holding & Pierson N.V. in Amsterdam as
Paying Agent, and
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd. in Brussels, Paris, London
and Düsseldorf and
The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company in New York
City as Sub-Paying Agents

against surrender of the Debentures with all un-
matured coupons attached.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of the Trust Deed Debentures called for redemption may be converted into shares of Common Stock of Pioneer Electronic Corporation up to and including, but not after the close of business on, the date set for redemption. Surrender of Debentures for the purpose of conversion shall be made at the Paying Agent or any of the Sub-Paying Agents.

No Debentures will be accepted for conversion if presented for that purpose after the close of business on 20th September, 1978.

The current conversion price is yen 780. The closing price of the shares of Common Stock of Pioneer Electronic Corporation on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on 24th July, 1978 was yen 1750 and the high and low closing prices in 1978 through 24th July were yen 1940 and yen 1210 respectively.

Amsterdam, 7th August, 1978
N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328

**The Trustee
Amsterdamsch Trustee's Kantoor B.V.**

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

**EXCEPTIONAL
EXHIBITION**

August, 1978
from 5 p.m.

CASINO
PALM BEACH
CANNES

European Investment Bank

DM 75,000,000.-
earer Bonds of 1978/1988

- Private Placement -


COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

**JAPAN SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
LIMITED**

UNITED

Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	85%
30-49	80%
50-69	75%
70+	70%




Companhia Aços Especiais Itabira — ACESITA

Medium Term Financing

Unconditionally Guaranteed by
Banco do Brasil S.A.

Arranged by


European Brazilian Bank Limited —
EUROBRAZ

U.S. \$120,000,000 Loan

Managed by

Bankers Trust International Limited Chemical Bank International Limited
European Brazilian Bank Limited—EUROBRAZ Manufacturers Hanover Limited
National Bank of North America Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited

and provided by

European Banking Company Limited Girard Bank Midland Bank Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co Limited National Bank of Abu Dhabi National Westminster Bank Group
The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited The Sanwa Bank Limited Société Générale de Banque S.A.

and

Arab African International Bank — Cairo Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd., Geneva Arab Latin American Bank — ARLABANK
Banco do Estado de São Paulo S.A. Banco Mercantil de São Paulo S.A. Banco Nacional S.A. Brasil
London Branch
Banco de Vizeira, S.A. Bankers Trust Company Bank Mees & Hope NV Bank of Scotland
The Bank of Yokohama Limited Banque Belge pour l'Etranger S.A. Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Baring Brothers and Co., Limited Canadian Commercial and Industrial Bank Chemical Bank Credit General
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited Daiwa Bank Trust Company Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank AG
European Brazilian Bank Limited — EUROBRAZ — Affiliate of Deutsche Bank AG —
First National State Bank of New Jersey
International Mexican Bank Limited Kansallis International Bank S.A. Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
— INTERMEX —
Manufacturers Hanover Limited Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company The National Bank of Australasia Limited
National Bank of North America Nippon European Bank S.A. Philipp Brothers Bank A.G. Scandinavian Bank Limited
Norway Office
Standard Chartered Bank Limited Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.

Agent: European Brazilian Bank Limited — EUROBRAZ

American Exchange Options

Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	
- Aug -																											
A.M.F.	15	21	4%	2%	4%	a	19%		Zenith	10	a	12	a	b	17			Hercul	10	5	61%	a	0	0	0	16%	
A.M.F.	20	121	5%	17%	1%	o	1%		Zenith	15	233	2-16	15	2-16	17	31%	17		Hercul	10	15	447	11-16	36%	a	18	2%
A.M.F.	20	111	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%		Zenith	20	115	1-16	31%	1%	192	1%	1%		Hercul	10	15	136	4	11%	a	64	15%
A.S.A.	20	246	5-16	17%	82	7%	25%											Hercul	10	15	136	4	11%	a	64	15%	
A.S.A.	20	150	1-16	60	5-16	22	2%	25%										Hercul	10	15	136	4	11%	a	64	15%	
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A.S.A.	20	150	1-16	60	5-16	22	2%	25%										Hercul	10	15	136	4					

Chicago Options Table

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	12 mos.	4 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Aba Dhabi (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Greece (air).....	3,238.0	1,678.0	1,698.0	New Zealand (air).....	27,728	14,688	8,100
Aden (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Howe Keep (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Harvey (air).....	57,808	31,608	17,000
Africa (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	India (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Algeria, French speak- ing countries (air).....	14,528	72.8	46.8	Indonesia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Philippines (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Algeria (air).....	14,528	72.8	46.8	Iran (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Poland (air).....	11,808	5,908	3,100
Australia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Italy (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Portugal (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Australia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Japan (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Romania (air).....	11,808	5,908	3,100
Austria (air).....	1,928	96.0	52.0	Korea (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Saudi Arabia (air).....	17,728	8,528	4,500
Bahrain (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Libya (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Spain (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Bahrein.....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Mexico (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	S. America (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Berlin (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Morocco (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Switzerland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Bombay (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Nepal (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Thailand (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Canada (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Norway (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Turkey (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
China (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Oman (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Ceylon (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Denmark (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Peru (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Dubai (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Poland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Finland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Portugal (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
France (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Romania (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Germany (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Saudi Arabia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Greece (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Spain (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
India (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Switzerland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Indonesia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Thailand (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Iran (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	Turkey (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Italy (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Japan (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Korea (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Kuwait (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Lebanon (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Libya (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Mexico (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Morocco (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Nepal (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Norway (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Oman (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Pakistan (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Peru (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Poland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Portugal (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Romania (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Saudi Arabia (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Spain (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
S. America (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Switzerland (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
Thailand (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
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U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0	U.S.A. (air).....	2,288	114.0	63.0
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Units of Account	
DM Basis	
Comm Urb 8-56.....	150

CRA 8-86.....	150	UC17.....	126.68	130.9
Cred Net 8-86.....	150	UC9.....	105.85	706.6
Denmark 8-86.....	150	DM.....	102.78	102.2
E.S.B. (Ir) 84-86.....	150	FF.....	112.02	113.2
Escom 84-86.....	148	F Lux.....	102.89	103.2
Manitoba 7-87.....	150			
Norcy 8-86.....	150			

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended August 4, 1978

CHARR	2,528,000	30%	34%	26%	+5%
BankAmerica	2,310,000	28%	34%	27%	+0%
Bank of America	1,870,000	24%	24%	30%	+5%
Scotiabank	1,672,000	20%	24%	23%	+0%
Pan Am	1,440,000	18%	7%	8%	+0%
Bank of Montreal	1,380,000	17%	24%	23%	+1%
Westpac Inc	1,252,000	15%	23%	14%	+1%
Am Alstria	1,252,000	15%	14%	17%	+1%
Canadian Pac	1,153,000	14%	17%	21%	+1%
UAL Inc	1,097,000	-0%	30%	40%	+0%
Imperial Oil	1,085,000	9%	46%	48%	+1%
Canadian National	1,075,000	14%	24%	24%	+1%
K Mart	1,050,000	21%	25%	22%	+2%
Xerox Co	1,117,000	6%	54%	40%	+1%
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,050,000	14%	24%	25%	+1%
Dow Chem	1,180,000	6%	40%	45%	+1%
AmTIT	1,160,000	4%	31%	31%	+1%
Bank of Toronto	1,150,000	10%	23%	29%	+1%
Guilotti	1,121,000	30%	23%	29%	+1%
Uniti Tech	1,192,000	51%	49%	50%	+1%
Issues Traded in 1993:					
Advances:	1,137				
Declines:	273				
New highs:	546				
New lows:	219				
Last week:					
This week	22,501.00	10 shares			
Last week	152,564.00	share			
This week	162,560.00	share			
Last week	152,564.00	share			
1978 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1977 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1976 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1975 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1974 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1973 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1972 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1971 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1970 to date	1,382,564.00	share			
1969 to date	1,382,564.00				

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Maybe the Best Part of a Streak Is the End

By Joe Duroso

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — "When my hitting streak was ended," he was saying the other day, "I felt terrible. I felt as though I'd lost my best friend."

Joe DiMaggio sat back in his chair and remembered his "best friend" of 37 years ago: 223 times at bat, 91 hits, 15 home runs and an average of .308. Also, 56 straight games, the hitting streak they said would never be broken. No wonder he felt as though he had lost his best friend.

When Pete Rose passed 38 straight games a couple of weeks ago, setting a modern record for the National League, he received a telegram from DiMaggio that read: "Congratulations and good luck."

"I didn't particularly want him to break my record," Joe was saying. "I was wishing him well for the opportunity he had. I have nothing but admiration for this man to go as far as he's gone."

Then Rose was streaking past 39 straight, taking aim at DiMaggio's best friend and saying: "I got half a building built. Got to go on to the rest of it now. But it wouldn't be the end of the world if I went 0-for-4."

"He's got the bat," Joe D. ob-

served with absolute logic. "He's going to have to do it."

So last Tuesday night in Atlanta, in the same stadium where Henry Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home-run record four years ago, Pete Rose went 0-for-4.

Batting against a rookie left-hander named Larry McWilliams, he walked on a 3-2 pitch in the first inning, hit a line drive that the pitcher speared in the second and grounded out to shortstop in the fifth. Then, swinging against an experienced right-hander, Gene Garber, he lined out to third base (into a double play) in the seventh and struck out on a 2-2 changeup in the ninth — ending the game and the streak at 44 games.

When it was over, Rose received a standing ovation and a bouquet of roses from the Atlanta Braves. But the thing he will remember most about the night of Aug. 1, 1978, is the collar he got from McWilliams and Garber: 0-for-4.

But Rose, the most combative of baseball players, who asks no quarter and gives none, stepped out of character in a moment of disappointment or pique and said:

"Garber was pitching like it was the seventh game of the World Series. He had a 16-4 lead. I'm not saying anything about him bearing

down. I just said he should challenge somebody. I had one pitch to swing at that was a strike. Most pitchers in baseball just challenge a guy in that situation. He was just trying to in-and-out, up-and-down you."

"I wanted his streak to continue," replied Garber, a 31-year-old Peoria, Ill., pitcher, "but I wanted to get him out, too. That's what I get paid to do. That's the way I always like it. I had an idea he was hitting like it was the ninth inning of the World Series. The one thing I didn't want to do was end the streak with a walk."

"If Phil Niekro had been pitching and I got five pitches," Rose persisted, "I guarantee you three would have been fastballs. I wouldn't have seen the knuckleball, his best pitch."

Well, he may have been right about that. The night before, Niekro had hit Pete a fastball in the sixth inning, and Pete obliged by bouncing it past the second baseman for a single. But he was wrong if he thought that was the way for Niekro to "challenge" him or anybody else. Niekro challenges you with the knuckleball, he makes it an occasional fastball to break the spell, not to break the streak.

Rose can be forgiven his disappointment; he has been hustling for the Cincinnati Reds for 16 rousing summers. But Gene Garber also struck out Junior Kennedy and Vic Correll in the ninth inning, and he owed Pete nothing. The guessing game between pitcher and batter is just that, a guessing game.

The trouble is that we have all grown record-crazy in sports. Performance pays big, and records glorify performance — for the individual and the business both.

Maybe baseball owes Rose a vote of thanks, or maybe the Cincinnati Reds owe him a fat new contract when he old one runs out this winter. When he brought his streak to Philadelphia, attendance jumped by 11,000 a game. In New York, he soared 100 percent. In Atlanta, he drew 45,007 when he tied Willie Keeler's National League record at 44 games the night before, about 32,000 above average.

But records should not be staged for promotional pull, Nielsen ratings or box-office zing. They become gimmicks, bigger than the competition that makes a sporting event work. You tamper with the schedule or the setting, you set a record and lose a value.

Remember three months ago,

when Rose was closing-in on his 3,000th hit? His manager, Sparky Anderson, a passionate and decent man, confessed that there was "no way" he would permit Rose to make it in New York or anywhere but before the folks back home in Cincinnati. Even if the game in New York was at stake? Even then, he said, sticking to his emotional guns.

For that indiscretion, he got a fast phone call from Chub Feeney, president of the National League. But Pete got the big hit back home. Even Henry Aaron's pursuit of Babe Ruth was embroiled by hometown hype. Henry hit No. 714 in Cincinnati on Opening Day of 1974, which posed a problem for his team, the Atlanta Braves: They had two more games in Cincinnati before returning home. So they benched the best home-run hitter in baseball, fearful that he might just tag another.

The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, stepped in at that time, and rightfully so. He ordered the Braves to play Aaron because the integrity of the game was at stake. So, after sitting out one game, he returned to the lineup, took two called third strikes and grounded out to third base before leaving in the seventh inning. Later, he bristled when people



Joe DiMaggio

asked if he had been trying his best. But safely back home in Atlanta the next night, on national television, he creamed the first pitch thrown over the plate.

The point of any record should be one thing: excellence. That is what Rose has pursued for 16 summers. That was what Garber was pursuing on the night of Aug. 1.

Red Sox Triumph Over Brewers, 8-1

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6 (AP) — Jerry Remy and Dwight Evans lined two-run homers yesterday, and Carl Yastrzemski added a solo homer and an RBI single as the Boston Red Sox defeated Milwaukee, 8-1, and regained a six-game lead over the Brewers in the American League East.

Dennis Eckersley scattered eight hits en route to his 13th victory against four losses.

Remy's first homer of the year, a line drive just inside the rightfield foul pole, followed a single by Butch Hobson and gave the Red Sox a 3-1 lead in the third.

Singles by Yastrzemski and Carlton Fisk leading off the Boston fourth chased loser Ed Rodriguez, 2-5. Fred Lynn followed with a sacrifice fly and Garry Hancock with an RBI single off Randy Susan. A walk and Evans' 20th homer made it 7-1 in the sixth, and the Red Sox scored again in the seventh on a single by Rick Burleson, a wild pitch and Yastrzemski's RBI hit.

Yankees 3, Orioles 2

At New York, Roy White doubled home Greg Nettles from first with two out in the bottom of the

ninth, giving New York a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. Tippy Martinez, the third Baltimore pitcher, retired the first two batters. He walked Nettles and White followed with a fly that dropped in right-center field and was kicked by center fielder Larry Harlow, allowing Nettles to score easily.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 3

At Kansas City, U.L. Washington had three hits, knocking in a run and scoring two to spark Kansas City to a 5-3 victory over Toronto. Larry Gura went eight innings to gain his ninth victory — a personal season high — against two losses.

Mariners 3, A's 2

At Oakland, John Hale, batting only .183, hit a two-out homer in the ninth to give Seattle a 3-2 victory over Oakland. Hale's fourth homer of the season came after Oakland had broken up a seven-inning one-hitter by Seattle starter Byron McLoughlin.

Rangers 4, Indians 3

At Arlington, Texas, John Lowenstein, who entered the game as a pinch-hitter in the ninth, hit a two-out two-run homer in the 12th to give Texas a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, White Sox 0

At Detroit, rookie catcher Lance Parrish hit a pair of two-run homers to support the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham as Detroit beat Chicago, 7-0.

Twins 4-3, Angels 3-4

At Anaheim, Calif., Ken Landreux doubled home two runs in the seventh and Chris Knapp won his first start since coming off the disabled list to give California a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a split of their doubleheader. Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson outdunded Frank Tanana in the opener for a 4-3 victory.

Dodgers 2, Giants 0

In the National League at San Francisco, Los Angeles broke a six-game losing streak behind the shutout pitching of rookie Bob Welch, beating San Francisco, 2-0, on runs scored two-out singles by Bill Russell and Roy Cey in the eighth.

Reds 7, Padres 1

At Cincinnati, Mike LaCoss hurled a four-hitter and ignited a five-run fifth inning with a double as Cincinnati halted San Diego's 10-game winning streak, 7-1. LaCoss, making only his fourth big league start, raised his record to 3-1 and snapped an eight-game winning streak by San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen.

Expos 7, Cubs 4

At Chicago, Gary Carter drove in four runs with a single and a bases-loaded double, and Ross Grimsley won his 13th game as Montreal defeated Chicago, 7-4. Carter's RBI single gave Montreal a 1-0 lead in the second inning and his three-run double capped a six-run uprising against loser Dave Roberts, 4-7, in the fifth.

Cardinals 5, Mets 3

At St. Louis, Jerry Mumphrey hit a three-run homer and Steve Swisher hit a two-run single to give St. Louis a 5-3 triumph over New York, ending St. Louis' losing streak at seven games.

Astros 5-7, Braves 3-0

At Atlanta, Vern Riffe fired a four-hit shutout for his first National League victory as Houston blanked Atlanta, 7-0, completing a doubleheader sweep. Dennis Wallin's pinch-hit three-run double in the sixth inning of the opener broke the tie and sparked Houston to a 5-3 victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W L Pct. GB

Boston 48 40 .543 0

Milwaukee 47 45 .511 1

Baltimore 46 46 .500 2

New York 45 47 .489 3

Detroit 44 48 .479 4

Cleveland 43 49 .467 5

Toronto 42 50 .452 6

Kansas City 41 51 .445 7

Seattle 40 52 .435 8

California 39 53 .425 9

Los Angeles 38 54 .414 10

San Francisco 37 55 .403 11

Chicago 36 56 .392 12

Philadelphia 35 57 .381 13

Pittsburgh 34 58 .370 14

Washington 33 59 .359 15

San Diego 32 60 .348 16

Minnesota 31 61 .337 17

St. Louis 30 62 .326 18

Atlanta 29 63 .315 19

Montreal 28 64 .304 20

San Francisco 27 65 .293 21

Los Angeles 26 66 .282 22

San Diego 25 67 .271 23

San Francisco 24 68 .260 24

San Francisco 23 69 .250 25

San Francisco 22 70 .239 26

San Francisco 21 71 .228 27

Watson Leading PGA by 5

By Gerald Strine

OAKMONT, Pa., Aug. 6 (WP) — Tom Watson early in the third round of the 60th PGA Championship yesterday and, for precisely 90 seconds, owned a share of the lead in the season's last major event. Watson had quickly made up a four-stroke deficit against Watson while on the fifth fairway.

"I heard the cheers for Tom's

shot while I was getting ready to

put on the fourth green," Watson

acknowledged. "If it had been

Arnold [Palmer] making that eagle

[the seven-iron shot by Weiskopf

wound up in the cup from 162

yards out] there'd have been an

earthquake."

The wet ground at Oakmont held

firm. So did Watson. The first and

second-round leader sank his 22-

foot putt on 4 for a birdie, curled

— and was off to the races again.

Before he was finished playing in

the light rain, Watson had recorded

seven birdies, a four-under-par 67

to go along with his 67-69, and had

lengthened his four-stroke lead of

Friday to five strokes at the three-

quarter hole.

Key Putts

Those 2 putts, on 4 and 5, were

the key to my round," Watson

noted. "I'd taken bogeys on 1 and 3

when I drove into the rough. Those

2 birdies got me going."

Watson stands at 203, 10 under

par, in great shape not only to cap-

ture his fourth major title but also

to break Bobby Nichols' PGA

record of nine-under-par set in

1964 at Columbus, Ohio.

Jerry Pate, the 1976 Open cham-

pion, holds second place, one

stroke ahead of Weiskopf and Joe

Imman. Pate joined Gil Morgan in

shooting tournament-low 66s yester-

day. Weiskopf and Imman carded

69s while John Mahaffey (68-210),

Craig Stadler (67-211) and Lee

Trevino (70-212) also enjoyed good

rounds to become the only other

players on the below-par

board.

Watson's first PGA crown is not

to be taken for granted. He once

had a history of falling apart after

holding leads late in tournaments.

But his two British Open titles —

the first in a playoff and the second

under severe pressure from Jack

Nicklaus — and his Masters victory

last season have erased much of

that early reputation.

There was little to criticize in the

way Watson attacked the hills and

valley of rain-soaked Oakmont yester-

day. He started slowly, but the

shot while I was getting ready to

put on the fourth green," Watson

acknowledged. "If it had been

Arnold [Palmer] making that eagle

[the seven-iron shot by Weiskopf

wound up in the cup from 162

yards out] there'd have been an

earthquake."

shot while I was getting ready to

put on the fourth green," Watson

acknowledged. "If it had been

Arnold [Palmer] making that eagle

[the seven-iron shot by Weiskopf

wound up in the cup from 162

yards out] there'd have been an

earthquake."

The wet ground at Oakmont held

firm. So did Watson. The first and

second-round leader sank his 22-

foot putt on 4 for a birdie, curled

— and was off to the races again.

Before he was finished playing in

the light rain, Watson had recorded

seven birdies, a four-under-par 67

to go along with his 67-69, and had

lengthened his four-stroke lead of

Friday to five strokes at the three-

quarter hole.

Key Putts

Those 2 putts, on 4 and 5, were

the key to my round," Watson

noted. "I'd taken bogeys on 1 and 3

when I drove into the rough. Those

2 birdies got me going."

Watson stands at 203, 10 under

par, in great shape not only to cap-

ture his fourth major title but also

to break Bobby Nichols' PGA

record of nine-under-par set in

1964 at Columbus, Ohio.

Jerry Pate, the 1976 Open cham-

pion, holds second place, one

stroke ahead of Weiskopf and Joe

Imman. Pate joined Gil Morgan in

shooting tournament-low 66s yester-

day. Weiskopf and Imman carded

69s while John Mahaffey (68-210),

Craig Stadler (67-211) and Lee

Trevino (70-212) also enjoyed good

rounds to become the only other

players on the below-par

board.

Watson's first PGA crown is not

to be taken for granted. He once

had a history of falling apart after

holding leads late in tournaments.

But his two British Open titles —

the first in a playoff and the second

under severe pressure from Jack

Nicklaus — and his Masters victory

last season have erased much of

that early reputation.

There was little to criticize in the

way Watson attacked the hills and

valley of rain-soaked Oakmont yester-

day. He started slowly, but the

shot while I was getting ready to

put on the fourth green," Watson

acknowledged. "If it had been

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